Israel Jets Raid Base In Syria

Of Guerrillas

the raiders returned safely.

It said the raids on Tel-elArar, Syria, followed stepped-up
guerrilla activity mounted from Syrian territory against Taraeli civilian and military targets on

rillas." The raiders reported

Syria Reports No Losses [In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said Israeli warplanes attempted to bomb a Palestinian guerrilla base in southern Syria today but were driven off by Syrian aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. "Our forces did not suffer casualties, with the exception of one of our stragglers who was slightly wounded," the spokesman said. He did not mention possible

Israel's frontier with Syria since air and ground battles raged on that front for three days June

of air battles in which a total of five Syrian jets and one Israeli aircraft. were reported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Kader Siddiqui inspecting arms stored in a Tangail school last week.

Moscow Grants Its Recognition To Bangladesh

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (Renters).-The Soviet Union tonight became the first major power to recognize Bangla-desh.

The announcement by Tass immediately raised the ques-tion of whether Pakistan would break diplomatic relations with Moscow as it has done with other countries recognizing Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief Formally Surrenders Arms

By Lee Lescaze

TANGAIL, Bangladesh, Jan. 24 (WP).—Kader (Tiger) Siddiqui today surrendered his private army's weapons to Sheikh Mujioutside the central command of the Liberation Army (Mukti Bahini) during the nine-month struggle against Pakistan's milibur Rahman in a ceremony dramatizing the Bangladesh govtary rule. In an emotional speech the prime minister told Mr. Siddiqui ernment's efforts to disarm its and an honor guard from the force that called itself "Kader Bahini," thet they had kept the Bennell leader" was a series

For his first trip outside Dacca as prime minister the sheigh chose to visit the headquarters of the most well-known and probably most powerful of the guer-

Banmi," thet they had kept the Bengali leader's promise for him.
"When I was arrested," Sheikh Mujih said. "I told my people to fight, but I could not give you arms. You got your own arms and you fought and you won." Deadline Extended Sheikh Mujib ordered all guer-rilla groups last week to turn in their weapons to the central government within ten days. He has

extended the deadline to next Monday because of an upcoming Bengali holiday. Mr. Siddiqui walked the sheikh

sented the prime minister with an automatic rifle as a symbol of the general disarmament, Mr. Siddigui took the rifle from an aide and kneit before the sheikh like a feudal lord pledging allegiance to the king. He left the rifle at the shelkh's feet and the prime minister bent to pick it up and held it awkwardly for a minute before passing it on to a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

a surplus of \$700 million. On the same full-employment

theoretical receipts for fiscal 1973 would be \$245.0 billion, and ex-penditures \$244.3 billion, leaving basis, there was a deficit of \$8.1

Sends His Budget to Congress

Nixon Asks for Huge Deficits

For the first time, President Nixon's budget offered a calculation not only of the impact of full employment on receipts, but on expenditures as well-showing how government outlays are swelled by recession conditions,

To take one example, "full em-ployment" outlays for fiscal 1972 are \$3.5 billion lower than the actual spending, reflecting costs for unemployment compensation and related activities that would (Continued un Page 2, Col. 4)

-Main Points in the Budget-

INCOME—The budget estimates government receipts in fiscal 1973 at \$220.8 billion, a \$23-billion increase over fiscal-1972 estimates, contingent on an expected revitalization of the economy. The figure would be \$6.9 billion higher were it not for the tax cuts Mr. Nixon proposed and Congress enacted in 1971 to stimulate the economy.

OUTGO-The budget anticipates federal penditures of \$246.3 billion, an increase of \$9.6 billion, or 4.1 percent. This increase is about equal to the amount of inflation the administration expects this year, so in noninflationary terms Mr. Nixon foresees no real increase in overall spending.

DEFICIT—The budget forecasts a deficit in fiscal 1973 of \$25.5 billion, the second largest since World War II. It estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year at \$38.8 billion. The President originally estimated the deficit at \$11.6 billion, but the economy's failure to rebound from the slump of 1970-71 resulted in a sharp downturn in government tax collections.

SOURCE OF REVENUE-38 percent of government revenues will come from income taxes paid by individuals, 14 percent from corporate income taxes, 26 percent from Social Security taxes, 10 percent from borrowings, 7 percent from excise taxes and 5 percent from other sources, including taxiffs and estate and gift taxes. DEBT.—The budget anticipates a \$37.4 billion increase in the anticipal debt, pushing it to \$493.2 billion—30 percent higher than in 1970.

TAXES—The budget calls for no major new tax increases or tax cuts, except for Social Security tax increases or tax cuts, except for social security taxes. It proposes that the Social Security tax, now scheduled to rise on Jan. 1, 1973, to 5.65 percent for each worker and his employer, be kept at its present rate of 5.2 percent. But Mr. Nixon wants the tax levied on the first \$10,000 of a worker's earnings instead of the first \$9,000, the figure now in law. He also proposes to eliminate the monthly \$5.60 fee people over age 65 now pay for supplemental medical insurance under Medicare, if they

DEFENSE—One of the few areas where Mr. Nixon calls for a substantial increase in spending is the defense budget. He seeks a \$6.2-billion increase over the \$75.4 billion authorized this rear, but only \$900 million of the new money would actually be spent in the current fiscal year. The rest would be authorized for use in future years.

SCIENCE-The budget puts new emphasis on spending for science and technology "in the service of man." Appropriations here would total \$17.8 billion, a \$1.4 billion increase, but not al' of it to be actually spent in fiscal 1973.

rilla commanders who sprang up

By Raymond H. Anderson CAIRO, Jan. 24 (NYT):-Police broke up a sit-in of students at Cairo University just before dawn today and later used tear gas against thousands of other students marching into the center

The sit-in resulted from confusion among the students over government policy toward Israel. but the focus today shifted to protest over the arrest of those involved in the campus sit-in Students asserted that 1,500 of Legal Abortions their colleagues had been selzed but official sources put the Drure at 1 000

Precautionary Arrests

Sayed Marei first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization, said in a statement that the arrests had been "precautionary" and indicat-ed that most would be released quickly. Mr. Marei has been acting as mediator with the students. The campus sit-in began a week ago following a speech by President Anwar Sadat in which he said he had canceled an order for Egyptian military action against Israel in December. He implied that the Soviet Union because of its commitment to stand behind India during the Indian invasion of East Pakistan.

In the same speech, Mr. Sadat stressed that it had become necessary to mobilize the home front for "total confrontation" before

1968—22,256 legal abortions; 1969—54,158; 1970-83.849

The figures showed that the had advised against the attack number of abortions on girls 16 years old or less had also increased by some 50 percent in

Police at first stayed off the campuses, and Mr. Sadat indicated he would meet with the students after a three-week midterm holiday. By last night, the holdouts in the sit-in had dwindled

Last night, troops and riob police sealed off the university and then moved in early today to remove the demonstrators. At the same time, the minister of higher education, Shams Din Wakil, ordered the universities closed a day ahead of schedule for a Moslem holiday and the

gate this morning found it harricaded by police and troops with riot shields and batons. down on the pavement protest-

ing the arrest of their colleagues during the night,
"Where is the freedom under law?" They shouted, referring to guarantees under the new

Many scribbled slogans on paper torn from notebooks and handed them to pedestrians and drivers who paused to watch the activities.

ing girls." [The students responded to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

past a display of about 2,000 rifles and Sten guns, plus more than a dozen mortars, and pre-

Ceiling on Spending

By Hobart Rowen WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP).

President Nixon sent Congress

today a budget calling for may

sive back-to-back deficits in the current fiscal year and fiscal 1973,

justifying the extraordinary splash of red ink as necessary

to "stimulate greater business activity and create more jobs."
For fiscal 1972, which ends June 30, the President forecast

expenditures of \$236.6 billion and receipts of \$197.8 billion, leaving

a deficit of \$38.8 billion, For fiscal

1973, he presented a budget program calling for spending \$246.3

billion and receipts of \$220.8 bil-

lion, which would leave a further

"No one can be happy about deficits of this size," Treasury

Secretary John B. Connally told

reporters. But he repeated the President's observation in the

budget document that the nation must spend "enough and on time"

to push the economy forward and

"I don't brag about three deficits in a row," Mr. Connally said

at a joint press conference with

Office of Management and Budget

"But at the same time, I thin-

under the circumstances it was

the wise course to follow in the

best interest of the nation-not

necessarily in the best political

interest of Richard Nixon-but

in the best interest of the

Director George P. Schultz,

deficit of \$25.5 billion.

expand employment.

country."

In a statement released as his budget reached Congress today, Mr. Nixon urged the legislators to "stop raids on the Treasury" by setting a rigid ceiling to keep federal spending within the \$246.3 billion requested for next year.

"We trigently need an absolute limit on government spending," the President side. Only thus, economy and provide employperity for all Mr. Schultz told reporters that previous congressional ceilings on government spending were "sievelike," and the President now is asking for one without "any escapa hatches whatever."

Officials categorically denied that they had faced the reality of big deficits in fiscal 1972 and 1973 by artificially pumping up the current year's spending to make the 1973 minus figure look better by comparison.

Full Employment Balance The President's budget message emphasized that despite the big buige in actual outlays, the 1973 budget would meet his test of a full-employment balance. For this purpose, "full employ-ment" is defined as 4-percent unemployment. On that basis, the

Exchange of Scientific Data Is on Nixon's Peking Agenda

By Victor Cohn

-President Nixon will try to start scientific exchanges with China in his coming talks with Chinese American scientists and med-

ical men have already given the administration and a few colleagues who are already in reg-ular contact with the Chinese a shopping list of things they would like to learn about a section of the globe that has been closed to them for two decades. The Chinese have insisted so far that they will not begin formal exchanges, even with the nongovernment National Academy of Sciences, as long as there are U.S.-Taiwanese scientific rela-

But the administration attitude is that the President's visit could open a fresh relationship out of which scientific, cultural and other ties could develop-perhaps quickly, perhaps only slowly, In any case, a few U.S. scientists are now conducting an active correspondence with the Chi-

nese Academy of Sciences, and it is likely that scientific visits to China, which totaled a dozen in 1971, will expand steadily as 1972 progresses. 500 Letters Interior Ministry, will have to

The National Academy of Sciences has received some 500 letters from scientists eager to go. Dr. Arthur Galston, of Yale University, one of the first two American scientists to travel in China after long-standing harriers were lowered alightly, has received some 200 such letters and telephone calls Critics of the U.S. role in Indo-

thina, Dr. Galston and Dr. Ethan Signer, a biologist, were able to fly from North Vietnam to China last May to become the first American scientists there in more

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP). than 20 years. They left convinced that Chinese science and medicine offer much of which the United States is unaware. Chairman of a contact com-mittee for the Federation of American Scientists, Dr. Galston is recommending about four visits

a month to a receptive Chinese Academy of Sciences. Other scientists and doctors are receiving encouragement too, and some -like Dr. George Wald Nobel Prize-winning Harvard biologist now in China-may get invitations from the quasi-official Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Nations. What do American scientists want to know about Chine?

"The shopping list is headed by acupuncture," Dr. Galston said last week. Fully a fourth of his letters are on that subject, Acupuncture is an ancient Chinese technique of inserting necdles in patients to treat condi-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

President Seeks Arms-Fund Increase fiscal 1973-an increase of \$6.3 money request, the fiscal-1972 billion.

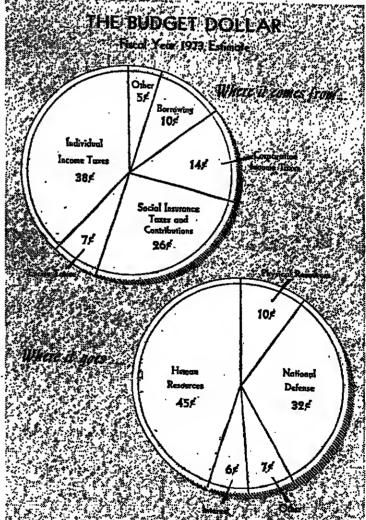
Warning to Russia on SALT Delay

By George C. Wilson and Michael Getler washington, Jan. 24 (WP):

begins on July 1, the President would total \$77.1 billion, compared to President Nixon's new high of the Nixon administration—in a stating for another \$255 million to President Nixon's new high of the Nixon administration—in a stating for another \$255 million for fiscal 1973. defense budget designed to warn for defense this current year—a running out for an arms-courtol agreement—asked Congress today for \$83.4 billion in new money to finance military activities in

supplemental money request on which the House Armed Services Committee will start hearings tomorrow.

Including that supplemental



"Physical Resources" include agriculture and rural development, resources and environment, commerce, transportation, community dev housing. "Other" includes general government, international affairs and finance, and

Only \$6.5 Billion for War Explaining this evaporation of the dividend, Pentagon comptroller Robert C. Moot said thet while the fiscal-1968 budget of \$76.5 billion included \$19.3 billion in special Vietnam war expenses, the fiscal-1972 total of \$77.1 billion includes only \$6.5 billion for the

budget in terms of new money (new obligational authority)

Defense Secretary Melvin R.

Laird, at a Pentagon budget brief-

ing Saturday, said the new re-

quests are "the minimum amounts

needed" and represent a "23-year

low" in the bite military pro-

grams will take out of the total

His budget charts show that the so-called peace dividend—

money saved from reducing forces

in Vietnam-will go into other

received full funding during the

military programs that have not

national budget.

war. The slice in the new budget will be even less, although Mr. Moot would not disclose it. In short, then, the Pentagon's non-Vietnam expenses are eating up the peace dividend and then some with expanded research, new ships and pay increase

among the major ones. How sharp this rise will become and how long it will last depend on what happens over the next 12 months, with the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) the

biggest single influence now in Leverage on SALT

President Nixon, hewing to his philosophy of negotiating with the Russians from strength, accalerated a number of programs in the new Pentagon budget which have a direct bearing on

ULMS-This nuclear - powered underwater battleship, known as the Underwater Long-Range Missile System, is slated to get al-most a billion dollars \$35 million in the fiscal-1972 supplemental and \$942 million in the fiscal-1973 budget. Mr. Moot, at the news briefing Saturday, said, "You do not move this fast unless you intend to build new sub-(Continued un Page 2, Col. 5)

Aerial War Activity Is at a Peak Over Indochina

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (Reuters) .--Hanoi's efforts to defend vital military supplies moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos reached a new peak over the weekend when North Vietnamese gunners at various times tried to shoot down 10 U.S. jets attacking the trail, it was reported today.

But a U.S. Command spokesman said none of the jets was hit and five U.S. air strikes were launched in retaliation against anti-aircraft guns and surface-toair-missile radar sites in North Vietnam. Two of the "protective reaction" strikes were reported

yesterday. Four of the "protective reac-

tion" strikes were launched on nam. The command said all mis-Saturday, the most recorded in a single day.

seven were recorded. turned safely to their land and carrier bases, spokesmen said, and the results of their counterattacks with bombs and missiles

Laos overnight after a one-day letup in their attacks on Viet-

sions in Vietnam were against suspected Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troop locations and storage areas near where the boundaries of the three nations meet in the Central Highlands.

In Phnom Penh, the high command said an almost month-long luli on Cambodian battlefields was broken today when sharp fighting broks out in the marshlands 12 miles east of Phnom Penh, following intelligence reports of a Communist force numbering 600 men moving in

pulled out of Vietnam last week to cut the U.S. force to 143,700 men. The latest withdrawal leaves the command with 11 days in which to send home another 4,700 troops to make President Nixon's deadline of no more than 139,000 soldiers in Vietnam by Feb. 1.

Hanoi Embassy Attacked

VIENTIANE, Jan. 24 (AP).—At least four hand grenades were thrown into the courtyard of the North Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane last night. Two of the grenades exploded, shattering a window but causing no casualties,

No. 27,691

Strike Big Camp

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI) --Israeli jets raided an Arab guerrilla concentration 28 miles in-side Syria today in the first such action against Syria in 18 months, the military command said. An amouncement said all

the occupied Golan Heights. Tel-el-Arar, the announcement said, lies four miles north of Dera, southern Syria. It said the targeted area served as stag-ing point for "hundreds of guer-

Israeli-losses.]
It was the worst eruption on

25-27, 1970, Those three days of fighting, heaviest since the 1967 Middle least war, saw Israelf armorromen into Syria and a series

Today's raid did not come as a surprise. It followed a report by the military commentator of Israeli radio who said Israel

Cairo Students Riot, Sit-In Broken

undertaking military action.

In Britain Rise

gal abortion in Britain rose by more than 50 percent in 1971,

leased these figures showing the phenomenal growth of abortions in Britain every year since they were legalized:

1971-126,774.

Confused and angry as a result of the speech, the students seized control of Catro University and called for top-level explanations of Egyptian policy. Demonstrations also erupted at Ain Shams

University in northeastern Cairo.

50 Pct. in Year

the Department of Health said

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP) -Le-

The Health Department re-

to about 1,500.

following mid-term break. Students arriving at the main A few hundred students sat

constitution adopted last year.

One student wrote, "They have arrested 1,500 students, includ-

Orders From 'Le Leader' French Ministries to Outlaw 'Franglais'

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).--The wheels of French bureaucracy have finally begun turning behind the campaign to keep the French language in its lofty international purity. Even as the Italians began defecting from the French cause, the government here introduced the first formal measures to stamp out "Franglais" ("French-English") and replace the proliferating lexicon of English borrowings with pure

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas issued a blunt order to all branches of government: Draw up a list of undesirable foreign terms and find new Prench expressions in their Once the new expressions are

approved, nobody working for the French government will be permitted to revert to the older words in official documents. contracts, statements or notices, the prime minister decreed. The edict, published in the government's official journal to underline its significance, was by far the biggest boost yet given to the Save the French

language" campaign launched

by President Charles de Gaulle and pursued by his successor,

President Georges Pompidou-The French were not amused when an Italian opinion poll came out recently showing that a majority of Italians would profer English to French as the main language in the enlarged European community.

This unfraternal show of preference by France's Latin neighbor was felt to be a stab ters worse by joining the

Mr. Chaben - Delmas's decree states that "terminology commissions" will be set up by government ministers to decide on the vocabulary used in their caparate domains.

in the back, especially since the French are aware that their two other largest Common Market partners, the West Ger-mans and the Dutch, also lean toward English. The British themselves will soon make mat-

The formal job of the commissions will be "to establish

in a given sector an inventory

of saps in the French language.

and to propose terms necessary

either to designate a new re-

ality or to replace undesirable borrowings from foreign

Forbidden Words If the decree is followed faithfully, it spells death in the corridors of the Finance Ministry for such widely used words as le crash, le boom, le hot money, le marketing and le

Blacklisted from conversetion at the Foreign Ministry will be talk of le leader about to make a foreign visit and le briefing which must be given on his trip. Police, under the wing of the

forget about stopping les holdups and le kidnapping. The Ministry of Youth and Sports will have to be particularly ingenious to find a way round le match, le football and le ring. But Mr. Chaban-Del. mas himself may be able to offer some help, since the sporting prime minister is widely known as a rugbyman and a tennisment - especially

when he is away for le week-

stop chasing les gangaters and

So far this year, there have been 15 such strikes. This is more than twice the number of "protective reaction" strikes made in all of January, 1971, when All of the American planes re-

were unknown. B-52 bombers flew raids in South Vietnam, Cambodia and

the direction of the city. The U.S. Command in Saigon announced 4,400 'Americans were

while two others were found by

(Continued from Page 1)

not have been incorred if tha

High OMB officials denied that

jobless rate had been 4 percent.

there is any inconsistency be-tween their claim that the budget

would stimulate the economy be-

cause of the large regular deficits

and the contraction of nearly \$9

billion (the sum of the \$8.1-bil-

you let it go, before you know it,

Yet the administration was

clearly bracing theelf for criticism

by conservatives within the Re-

publican party for the boxcar

size of the deficits, and from

Democrata for misjudging eco-nomic prospects over two budget

Final figures for fiscal 1971, shown in the new budget docu-

ment, place the deficit for that

year at \$23.0 billion. (Originally, the administration forecast a \$1.5

hillion surplus for fiscal 1971.)

For the three-year span 1971-73,

President Nixon's total projected

deficit now is \$87.3 billion, and it could run higher if the econ-

Other basic economic assump-

tions are an 8-percent rise in per-

corporate profits before taxes and

ployment "to the vicinity of 5

percent" by the end of the year. Further details will be spelled

out in the Economic Report-later

The 5-percent unemployment

target offered by Mr. Shultz and

Mr. Connally was the first time the administration had set a

numerical target for this year.

Mr. Connally cautioned that "the

range of 5 percent is the most we can get to this year without

further throwing the economy out of kilter."

phasized the great swing in re-

tary to civilian outlays. As de-

fined by the administration, hu-

man resources (including almost

\$70 billion for income security)

take 45 percent of the budget, whils defense spending takes 32

Johnson administration—the Pres-

ident pointed out—the shares

were exactly reversed.

Yet the biggest new initiative in the budget is a \$6 billion re-

quest for additional future De-fense Department funds "to

In a broad sweep, the budget em-

a decline in the rate of unem-

through the wringer again."

No New Pakistan Take-Overs

Bhutto Lets Up on Businessmen

By James P. Sterba KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Reversing his earlier hard line on Pakistan's financial elite, Fresident Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today announced that no new categories of industry would be taken over, and he appealed for voluntary cooperation from businessmen in rebuilding the country's war-shattered economy.

The president also announced the release from detention of three top industrialists charged with holding foreign-exchange funds outside the country illegally and with business mainractices.

earlier threats of jail sentences.

Mr. Bbutto's pronouncements were in sharp contrast to his business selzures and other actions

husinessmen who did not voluntarily declare foreign-exchange holdings before the previous Jan. 15 deadline, Mr. Bhutto extended the deadline for such declarations to Feb. 15 and said no government questions would be asked and exchange dealings would re-

Mr. Bhutto spoke to about 200 businessmen invited to Karachi Airport this morning before his departure on a visit to several Middle Eastern countries. Mr. Bhutto arrived in Ankara

today and immediately held talks with Turkish President Cevdet Sunsy. On the way, he made a

A Correspondent's Grim Tour Of the Graveyards of Bengal

man bones, picked clean by vuldogs, still litter the roadside et various execution sites where the Pakistani Army and its collaborators killed Ben-

Bloodstained clothing and tufts of human hair cling to the brush on these killing grounds. Children too young to understand play grotesque games with the skulls

This correspondent found, on a recent tour of the countryside, that almost every town in East Pakistan had one or more of these graveyards, where the Pakistanis killed hundreds of thousands of Bengalis.

3 Million Estimate Sheikh Muilbur Rahman has estimated that the Pakistanis killed three million of his people. While foreign diplomats and other independent observers do not generally put the figure this high, all say it was at least several hundred thousand and many put it at more than one

In Khulna, one of the Pakistant execution sites was a road on the edge of town that leads west. Both Bengalis and foreigners who live in Khulna say that at least 10,000 people were killed

at this site alone.

Bengali employees at the Khulna radio station, less than 100 yards from the road, witness-ed most of the killings either through the windows or from the front steps of the station.

"They killed some people every

day," said Mokhlesur Rahman, a 26-year-old technician, "Some-times five or six. Sometimes 30. On one day, they killed 500, they killed the

most_1,000 people. They fired be loyal to him all his life. Then, with machine guns almost con- in a voice breaking with emotion, tinucusly for three hours. Then he spoke of the Kader Bahini they threw many of the bodies into the river and they were car-

Saving Ammunition

One engineer said that sometimes the Pakistanis had put seven or eight Bengali prisoners seven or eight Bengali prisoners in a tight queue and then, to save amnunition, fired one bullet through all of them. Sometimes, he said, they killed the Bengalis with bayonet charges.

Another engineer, Ozedul Haque, 25, vividly remembered the day the Pakistanis killed 500 July 25 by shooting and by cutting their throats with long knives and bayonets."

First the soldiers came and told us to come ont and watch," he said. "They said, 'Come and see how we kill your people. They were sharpening their knives on the stones. It was their way of torturing us mentally.
"All those months," be went on,

"thousands of vultures were flying overhead here. Now they

Warsaw Pact's Heads in Prague For Summit Talk

VIENNA, Jan. 34 (UPI).-Communist leaders, led by Russia's Leonid I. Brezhnev. flew into Prague today for a Warsaw Pact summit meeting on European

CTK, the Czechoslovak news agency, said Mr. Brezhnev, general-secretary of the Soviet Communist party, arrived at Prague airport heading a delegation-including Premier Alexei A. Kosygin and other party and govern-ment officials—for the political consultative moeting of the Communist camp scheduled to open

Party and government leaders from the other member countries of the alliance-East Germany. Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria-also arrived in the Czechozlovak capital.

The two-day meeting is expected to review prospects for the Communist - proposed European security conference. The Communists have urged that it be



smuggled money out of the

Instead of clamping down on main secret.

By Sydney H. Schanberg DACCA, Jan. 24 (NYT) .- "On from place to place, that each this graveyard, we shall build our story of the killings is more grue-golden Bengal." So reads a card-board sign hung on a flagpole in In Jessore, a 12-year-old boy. In Jessore, a 12-year-old boy, Habib Ramatullah, said he had seen Pakistani soldiers beat a the city of Khulna. Not far from the flagpole, hnman to death after hanging him

> died of a heart attack as he watched. that the killings were on a wider scale and more sadistic than foreign newsmen and other independent observers had earlier thought.

upside down from a tree in front

of the district courthouse. The

boy said one of the judges had

According to confirmed reports, the Pakistani troops in nearly every sector kept Bengali women as sexual slaves, often making them remain naked continuously in their bunkers. After the Pakistanis surrendered on Dec. 16, the mutilated bodies of many of these women were found.

Other independent reports established that the Pakistanis also killed many of the Indian soldiers they took prisoner. In these cases, too, bodies were mutilated.

he conferred with the shah of Iran. Moroccan officials said Mr. Bhutto will meet with King Eassan tomorrow or Wednesday.]

In -answering -complaints -that-"respectable" people faced jail, Mr. Bhutto said at one point; "Do you know what the massos call you? They call you bloodsuckers and parasites ...

The president then appealed for cooperation from the busimen. He said:

"It is your duty to create & feeling by your conduct that you are patriots and you are taking full share in the hullding of Pakistan. I appeal to you to come forward and rebuild the economy. I want your genuine

Mr. Bhutto's announcement that no new categories of busiseen as an indication that banking and insurance would remain in private hands. The managements of 31 industries in 10 categories, including public utilities. oil refineries, auto assembly and iron and steel works, were pre-viously assumed by the Bhutto

Bhutto in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 24 (UPI).-President Zulfikar Ali Bhntto of Pakistan arrived today for a 24-hour round of talks with the leaders of Turkey, his nation's ally in the Central Treaty Organ-

Mr. Bhutto, who flew in from Rawalpindi with a brief stopover in Tehran, where he conferred with the shah of Iran, got down to business almost at once with President Cevdet Sımay and Premier Nihat Erim.

Diplomatic sources said he would brief them on recent devel-opments on the Indian subcontinent and ask Turkey not to recognize Sheikh Mujibur Rah-man's fledgling state of Bangia-

Mr. Bhutto was scheduled to leave tomorrow morning for an as yet unspecified destination. Diplomate in Rabat said he was

Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief Formally Surrenders Arms

(Continued from Page 1) member of Mr. Siddiqui's honor

guard. In exchange for their arms, the shelkh has promised Mr. Sid-diqui's men that they will be given certificates taking note of their services to Bangladesh and that they will be given places in the army or police if they choose to continue their educations. The student members will pay no

The 26-year-old guerrilla leader old the sheikh that he would who had died fighting for Bangladesh. No one knows how many weapons the Kader Bahini have order.

or if all of them will be surrendered.

"No comment." a government official replied when asked whether Mr. Siddiqui might hold hack some guns. Mr. Siddiqui claims he has 16,000 armed followers, but one aide estimates their number at 10,000. Now that he has formally given up his army, however, Mr. Siddiqui is expected to leave this town 60 miles north of Dacca and be given a position in the government or

With the symbolic dissolution of Mr. Siddiqui's force, officials hope that other, smaller guerrilla groups will quickly comply with the government's disarmament

Israeli Jets Bomb Guerrillas, Base Is 28 Miles Inside Syria

(Continued from Page 1) "regards with great severity" the increase in guerrilla attacks from

Military spokesmen said three infiltrators were killed late yesterday on the Golan Heights in the 14th incident involving guerrilla infiltration or attacks from Syria since Jan. 1. The radio held Syrian authori-

ties responsible for whatever happens on their side of the cease-fire line. It said no guerrilla attacks had been reported from Lebanon since the last punitive raid. In a broadcast tonight, the ra-

It almost seems, as one goes dio said the fact the Israeli jets struck Syria "does not mean that the Israeli armed forces will not act in various other ways to curb guerrilla activity from Syrian

The commentator eaid the guerrilla concentration at Tel-el-Harar, harboring "hundreds of guerrillas", was fairly large, considering an estimated 2,000 guerrillas operated in Syrian ter-

The pilots who took part in the action met no anti-aircraft fire, he said. Comments by the national ra-

die in the past have served to warn that retaliation was likely. as happened two weeks ago, before Israeli troops etaged their first large-scale raid into Lebanon in 11 months.

U. S. Plan Decision The radio also said Israel next Sunday will appounce its decision to participate in indirect negotiations with Egypt on reopening

the Sues Canal. It said Israel's ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, was seeking a few more minor clarifications from Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco this week before Israel would approve

of the U.S. proposal for talks Under the plan both Egypt and Israel would send delegations to a hotel, probably in New York City, where Mr. Sisco or enother American mediator would act as e go-between in the negotiations on e partial settlement. According to the newspaper Davar, the clarifications being sought before concern "semantic more than substantive" details

contained in a written U. S. pro-posal.

Syria Protest in UN UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Syria told the Security Council today that Israel had committed nearly 5,000 violations of the cease-fire since the June 1967 war against Syrian territory. Amhassador George J. Tomeh made the accusation in a letter to the council. The letter did not specifically refer to today's air raids inside Syrian territory by Israeli jets.

His letter was in reply to last week'z complaint by Israeli Am-bassador Yosef Tekoah who said Syria had committed 11 new acts of aggression against Isreel since the new year and 149 violations

the cesse-fire in 1971.

Cairo Students Stage Riot After Police Break Up Sit-in

(Continued from Page 1) police tear gas attacks by hurling rocks et the police, UPI reported. Crowds of students, some num-bering several hundred each, roamed throughout the city be-fore 12,000 to 15,000 regrouped in Cairo's main plaza—Tuhrir Souare.

[Many sat down in the etreet, apparently intent on continuing their sit-in. Police sealed off the square but after a few hours formed ranks and began to merch across the open area, lobbing tear gas in front of them. Some 3,000 students regrouped and began discussing the situation with the police. Others again sat down. At that, the authorities formed into line and once more doused the area with tear gas. Only a few students remained. Elsewhere, traffic was brought to a standatill in most sections of the city as the students demon-

.The decision to move into the campus was accompanied by en announcement that Mr. Sadat would hold a meeting tomorrow with representatives of virtually every sector of Egyptian life, in-cluding the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political party, pulated by the two big powers, gain."

the judiciary, labor, peasants, journalists, businessmen, professors and student union leaders. The purpose of the meeting, it was reported, would be to give detailed explanations on "the political situation' and to answer

Sidky, announced austerity mess-ures as part of a program to remobilization and economic devel-

need convincing.
Egyptian authorities are said pus rallies, many students de-nounced the Soviet Union, ac-

up to pleases of support for the

Yesterday, the new premier, Aziz opment. The leadership avowed that it was all for "the battle," but the students appeared to

to suspect left-wing agitation behind the campus demonstrations. But students cutside the Cairo University gate this morning demed ideological motivations. During the last week of cam-

Arab cause. Egyptian nationalism seems to be the underlying emotion in the demonstrations, reflected in bliver criticism of both the Soviet Union . and the United States and suspicion that Egypt has been mani-

cusing it of having failed to live .

focussed attention on "a new nalion full-employment deficit in fiscal 1972 and the \$700 million tional security strategy of surplus in fiscal 1973) on the Realistic Deterrence, designed to other basis.
"There will be plenty of stimumove this nation toward an era an OMB official said. "If

HILLTOP HOTEL-A tourist hotel (behind the trees) has been opened in Nepal

near the foet of Mt. Everest, the world's tallest mountain, by Japanese business

interests. They have installed an exygen cylinder in each room for the use of

guests who might have trouble breathing at the hotel's altitude of 12,660 feet.

To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

Nixon Asks Huge Deficits in His Budget

purpose forces."

Another major theme of the budget is "return of power to the people," exemplified by a "remarkable" change in direction which the President asserted has reduced the individual tax hurden for 1973 by \$22 billion, compared to the rates "in existence when I took office."

But OMB Director Shults warnd that "se we project out to 1975, there is, in effect, no budget opening" for new spending or tax

reductions. For all practical purposes, Mr. Shultz said, new programs will

government must ask the country and to modernize the generalto pay more taxes"

Once again officials refused to In one area, a higher tax bite was already proposed by Mr. Nixon for fiscal 1973: to finance break out a figure for costs of the. Vietnam war from the military budget, pleading that it is "too difficult" to do. Instead, the budimproved Social Security benefits he asked Congress to raise the get document stressed progress in maximum wages subject to Social the Vietnamization program and Security taxes and to modify the payroll tax schedules.

Over all, higher Social Security expenditures account for about \$6 billion of the \$9.7 billion increase in proposed spending between the fiscal 1972 and 1973 budgets.

The new financing arrange-ments are complex. Under present law the maximum wage covered by the payroll tax was increased from \$7,800 to \$9,000 less than a month ago on Jan. 1 Pending legislation would raise the base to \$10,200, as well as the total tax rate from 104 percent to 108 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1972, The President's proposal would

make the \$10,200 base retroactive to Jan. 1 but postpone the 10.8percent rate until Jan. 1, 1973, when the rate had been scheduled mean that other programs must to rise to 113 percent.

a much higher plateau of military

spending. Similarly, the fiscal-1973 budget authorizes \$299 mil-lion toward a new carrier, CVAN-

70, but puts off until next year

the decision whether to ask an-

thority to go ahead with con-struction of the billion-dollar

In advance of those big deci-

sions, programs accelerated in the fiscal-1973 budget will mean higher spending later when the contractors' bills fall due. The

time lag decreases the immediate impact of the fiscal-1972 military budget on federal spending. De-fense spending, including military assistance, is estimated to total

\$75.8 billion in fiscal 1972 and

When another \$25 billion for

nuclear warheads, included in the

Atomic Energy Commission bud-

get, is added to the Pentagon's request, the total amount of new

spending authority asked for na-

tional defense jumps to \$85.4 bil-lion, and the total actually to be

paid out in each in the forthcom-ing fiscal year comes to \$78.3 bil-

U.S. Seeking

Peking Swap'

tions from deatness to schiso-

As anesthesia, acupuncture seems to be combined with a low, intermittently pulsed electric current, applied through the needles

Despite his own and other eye-

witness experiences, Dr. Galaton thinks "the data need to be ex-amined in a scientific manner.

and a dispassionate decision

He fears a serious problem if

U.S. scientists cannot do so. "We

Americans are so eager to try new health-care fads, from yogurt

to jogging to Zen," he said, "that

one can only regretfully predict a massive human pincushlon promotion."

No. 2 in American scientists'

interest, Dr. Galston finds and

on clearer scientific ground-is

China's approach to ecology: di-rect attacks on dirt and disease

and recycling of human wastes.

American scientists' third-ranking interest, Dr. Galston says, is China's new mix of prac-

tical effort and scholarship. China's university faculties and student bodies now spend only

part of their time in formal study

and the rest in factories or rural

communes alongside peasants or

for about 20 minutes.

\$76.5 billion in fiscal 1973-an in-

crease of \$700 million.

Nixon, in Warning on SALT, Asks Arms-Spending Hike . Laird said last year that the buy-

omy fails to pick up as expected.
On that score, the administration is predicting a substantial recovery, about in the pettern. (Contioned from Page 1) marines and missiles. Whether ing of these planes would stop in something will happen to change fiscal 1972, but he evidently bowed suggested by most private foresomething will happen to change that, I don't know." The ULMS, with an eventual price tag of \$20 if the giant to \$30 billion for 30 of the giant allows such programs as the ULMS, B-I, ABM and AWACS to the fiscal-1974 budget, casters. The President antici-pates that the Gross National Product this calendar year will gain 9.5 percent to \$1,145 billion. up \$98 billion from 1971. It would

B-I bomber. This warplane is the U.S. will be well on its way to not yet committed to production in the new budget, hut its development money would rise from \$370 million in fiscal 1972 to \$444 million in fiscal 1973, an increase of \$74 million. The Russians have a new TFK-type bomber flying, but not in quantity production. Anti-ballistic missile—The Safe-guard ARM, an issue in Congress

as well as at the SALT talks, would get \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1973, compared to \$1.1 billion in fiscal 1972, with most of the \$366 million increase to go for construction of new sites at White-man AFB, Mo., and Warren AFB,

Besides their impact on SALT negotiations, these wespon programs would give a lift to the sagging aerospace economy in election-year 1972.

Economy considerations also figure in the decision to accelerate the development of an air defense system for the United States, even though the Soviet Union continues to concentrate on missiles rather than bombers. The fiscal-1978 budget carmarks \$470 million in new money for three Boeing 707s stuffed with look-down radar, the AWACS (airborne warning and control system). This compares to \$139 million for AWACS for fiscal 1972.

AWACS for fiscal 1972.
Other serospace-industry plums in the fiscal-1973 budget include \$120 million to buy more A-7 fighter-bombers from Ling-Temco-Vought and \$166 million for more F-111s from General Dynamics, both Texas firms. Mr.

Nixon's Budget Asks Increase, Not Cut, for UN WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).

—When it appeared it was losing its fight to keep - Nationalist China in the United Nations last year, the Nixon administration hinted strongly it would cut its financial support of the world agency.
In his proposed budget for

fiscal 1973 released today, President Nixon asked for \$63.9 million, an increase of \$7.5 million for the UN. Meanwhile, the President welcomed the new ON secretary-

general, Kurt Waldheim to the White House and promised his full support to the organization. George Bush, U.S. Ambassador to the UN reminded President Nixon that Mr. Waldheim had recently run an "arcuous campaign" but an unsuccessful one for the presidency of his homeland, Austria.

To that Mr. Nixon commented: "I guess Austria's loss is the UN's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP). Burns and a majority of the Despite President Nixon's assertion that his deficit-spending

proposals for fiscal years 1972 and 1978 -- carefully tip-toe - between being "too little and too late" and "too much too soon," the stage seems to be set for a national debate on the credibility of his "If you take it [the budget]

at its word, there is no new economic thrust from it at all." said one Democratic expert. "But fortunately, it's phony as hell, which means that there will be shout the same push from the budget next year as this." Some general doubts are based on Mr. Nixon's record as a budget

forecaster. In January, 1970, he sent Congress a program calling for a surplus of \$1.5 billion in flacel 1971. That turned out to be a \$23.0 billion deficit.

Last January, his budget fore-east for fiscal 1972 predicted a deficit of \$11.6 billion, which now turns out to be \$38,8 billion.

The recession and an excessively ebullient forecast of recovery last January were the root causes of the President's underestimated

deficits. Juggling Suspected

But skepticism this year focuses on the suspicion that there has been a certain amount of juggling between fiscal 1972 and 1973 to make it appear that deficit spending is coming under control. Two key items are getting attention:

• The big jump in this year's deficit to \$38.8 billion, followed by a \$13.5 billion reduction in the deficit to \$25.5 billion for

• The prediction that between the two years spending will go up only \$9.7 billion, compared to the \$25 billion increase in

fiscal 1973. In summary, the critics think that the fiscal 1972 spending pro-gram has been overstated and the fiscal 1973 budget understated. The political benefits would be the claim, as made by the President, that he is sharply reducing red ink—and that, in fact, he will have the budget in balance on a "full-employment basis" in

fiscal 1973. Budget experts call attention to the major discrepancy between the \$9.7 billion spending increase projected for fiscal 1973 in the regular budget, and one double that size-\$18.1 billion—called for in the National Income Accounts

part of the official "Special Analyses" supplement, is widely used to measure the impact of the federal government on the economy, if forecasts a duffict of \$35.0 billion for fiscal 1972 and \$28.0 billion for fiscal 1973.

The NIA budget, published as

Going through the regular budget document, the following ex-penditure items for fiscal 1973 may be noted:

To help the overburdened states, 13 months' payments for public assistance are planned, moving \$1 billion out of fiscal 1978 into fiscal 1972.

• Compared to the original budget proposal in January, 1971, for sales of \$4.5 billion in mortgages and other assets, the new estimate claims only half that in fiscal 1972. The effect is to add \$2.3 billion to this year's expenditure total and deficit, saying the balance to reduce next

Adjusting for those two items, the fiscal 1972 deficit could have been stated around \$35 billion with fiscal 1973 about \$29 billion —very closely matching the deficits in the NIA budget. This would not only have made the improvement between years look less dramatic, but there would also have been a full-employment deficit of at least a couple of billion, instead of the \$700 mil-

lion surplus claimed. Oil Receipts

Experts point out, mareover, that government oil receipts run-ning close to \$3 billion in fiscal 1973 will reduce the deficit in the regular budget without a related impact on economic

activity.
Nixon administration officials insist that the spending picture they have portrayed is realistic, and defend the conclusion that the budget next year will be and should be less expansionary. Having insisted that the full-

employment budget should never be in deficit, but finding themselves stuck in exactly that situa-tion in fiscal 1972, officials put a high priority on being able to forecast a full-employment balance (actually, a tiny surplus) for fiscal 1973.

"We think that the fiscal thrust in 1973 should be less than in fiscal 1972," an Office of Manage-ment and Budget official said, "because the economy will be improving. You must reel it Ispendingl in a bit before you get to full employment."

Officials are also counting on the Federal Reserve Board heavily to help in the process of boosting the economy during the year. An OMS chart book was very specific on this point—to a degree that could be embarrassing.

Money Supply The chart book specified that

"among major instruments" supplementing fiscal policy and a "temporary" wage-price program
is "an adequate money supply
growin." The question of focusing so strongly on the money supply—only one element of monetary policy generally—has been discouraged by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F.

News Analysis

Nixon's Deficit Predictions Greeted With Skepticism

By Hobart Rowen

But OMB director George P. Shultz, and to a lesser degree Rengantie Council Chairman Herbert Stein, are devotees of the

Milton Friedman school of economics which places nearly total reliance on changes in the money supply to affect economic activity. In effect, the OMB is calling on the Federal Reserve to take on more of the job of economic stimulus. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, while staying out of the Shultz-Burns dispute, says that acceptance of a bigger budget deficit than portrayed in the President's message "would bring back inflation." The budget critics disagree, saying that the deficit at the moment is not as

NASA Seeks \$3.4 Billion In Fiscal '73

big as the administration has

made it look-but will be bigger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) -The U.S. civilian space program appears to have reached a spending platean for the next

The National Aeronantics and Space Administration will ask Congress if it can spend almost \$3.2 billion in the next fiscal year. While this is only \$11 million more than will be spent in the current fiscal year, the space agency is asking for spending authority for future commitments that bring the total to almost \$3.4 billion—\$92.2 million more

than it had for fiscal 1972. "This is a well-balanced pro-gram," NASA administrator James C. Fletcher said of the fiscal 1973 budget. "It's a program that can be supported at an essentially constant budget level over the next several years."

One reason the space program will be capable of constant support is that a few programs were scuttled et the expense of the \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle. The biggest project dropped was the Grand Tour of the outer planets that would have flown

two spacecraft to Jupiter and Saturn in 1977 and two more beyond to Uranus and Neptune in 1979. The Grand Tour would have taken advantage of a planetary alignment that occurs only every 79 years. In place of the Grand Tour will be a less ambitious plan to fly two spacecraft past Jupiter

and Saturn in 1977. Its cost will be a fraction of the \$750 million that would have been spent on the Grand Tour. A second cancellation was the Nerva nuclear rocket program, which was dropped after expenditure by NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission of \$1.4 billion. In its place will be a nuclear rocket one-fifth the size of Nerva, which was to produce 75,000 pounds of thrust to

fly men to Mars. If NASA has slipped in space efforts in aeronautics. The agency is asking for \$163.4 million for aeronantical research. a 50 percent increase over a year ago. The key programs are a quiet jet engine, a short-takeoff-

and landing plane and a vertical-takeoff-and-landing plane. **Atom-Smasher Funds** In New Nixon Budget

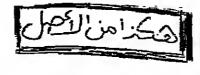
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP). -The world'e largest and most powerful stom-smasher machine will begin operating sometime during the next 18 months. A provision is made in the Nixon administration's budget for \$43 million to complete construc-

tion of the \$250-million, 200-bil-lion-electron-volt device at Batavia. Ili., near Chicago.

The project is designed to provide the world's best research instrument on the structure of matter of the universe, by hurling beams of high-energy, subnuclear particles at target ma-

WEATHER

ECRUT	16	6I	Cloudy
ELGRADE	1	34	Bnow
ERLIN	ĩ	34	Cloudy .
anssels		37	Very clouds
CDAPKET		30	Cloudy
		_	Dravallable
ASABLANCA	13	.65	Bunny
OPENHABEN	1	30	Overcast
OSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Sunny
UBLIN	. 2	36	Partly cloudy
DENBURGH	3	37	Eduwors
LORENCE	10	50	Partly cloudy
RANKFURT	0	32	Show
ENEVA	3	37	Cloudy
ELSINKI	1	34	Overcast
TANBUL	3	36	Snow
AS PALITIAS		64	Partly cloudy
15BON,	11	52	Vary cloudy
ONDON	9	48	Cloudy
LADEID	4	. 35	Perly cloudy
ILAN		37	Sunny
CONTREAL		27	Sunny
IOSCOW	ID	14	Cloudy
FUNTCH	3	28	SILOW .
EW TORK		43	Cloudy:
TCE		46	Very dougy
SLO	0	33	
ARIS	3	37	Rain
RAGUE		.25	Overcalt
ONE	12	54	Clonda
UF LA	_	30	Overcast
LOCKROFW"	-1	30	- Overchaf
EL AVIV	´. 2.	36	Cloudy
UNIS I	11	63	
ENICE	- 4	39	Partly gloudy
IEMNA	-8	27	Partly cloudy
Varsaw Vasilington		28	Very cloudy
Vasington	11	52	Cloudy .
URICH	1		Cloudy
(U.S. Canadia	n' Le	mpè	istifes (agen
44 1700 GMT.	ortro	tr' i	4 T200 GMT.
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Against Unknown Persons in Zurich

Hughes Publisher Charges Fraud

ZURICH, Jan. 24.—The New York publishing firm of McGraw-Hill, which has amounced pay-ment of \$650,000 to Howard R. Hughes for his autobiography, has filed fraud charges in the same amount against unknown persons, a deputy district attor-ney, Hans Schreiber, said foday.

McGraw-Hill announced last Thursday that it would delay publication of the controversial book until it was sure tha financial transactions involved were in order. Mr. Schreiber said Mc-Graw-Hill had a lawyer file the criminal charges here the same

A spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank, which broke the normal policy of secrecy because a criminal investigation is under way, said the bank had a client named "HR. Hughes." However, the spokesman said, the "H." does not stand for "Howard."

In New York, Time magazine said that three checks totaling the \$650,000 that McGraw-Hill thought it had paid to Mr.

attractive blonde who identified herself as Helga R. Hughes. The woman, who spoke English and had German, carried the

bank, Mc-Graw-Hill said. In Zurich, the police said today that a warrant had gone out for Helga Hughes, described as a 35-year-old, slim brunette with hair down to her shoulders in con-nection with the \$550,000 bank deposit. An officer said the warrant went out jast Friday. Earlier reports by Swiss banking sources said the woman was a blonde. The discrepancy be-

U.S. Found No Laws Broken In Hughes Loan to Nixon Kin

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 thous that might have occurred ONYTO—In the spring of 1961, in the loan of \$205,000 from the the Kannedy administration industrialist to Richard M. Nixstudied and rejected the possibility of prosecuting members of the Nixon family or Howard R.

New Photos **Show More** Mars Clefts

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 24 (UPI) .- America's Mars satellite, getting back to work after delays caused by a giant dust slorm, completed its first 20-day map-ping cycle this weekend, turning up more evidence that Mars is a planet of desert hills and labyrinthing canyons.

The photos returned to Mariner-9 scientists at the Jet Propulsion Loboratory here show more dark splotches and canyons, crater rills and other geo-logical phenomena," a laboratory spokesman reported yesterday.

Included in the latest discoveries is another vast canyon complex like a chandelier dangling from the Martian equator," a spokesman said.

Scientists said the photo gives dramatic evidence of crosive projection on the fractured tableland of Mars."

A similar canyon complex—with smaller canyons branching off a main channel—turned up in a picture earlier last week. At least one scientist speculated that the earlier photo could show the bed of an ancient river system, raising the scientifically surprising possibility that Mars once had sable bodies of surface water. Other scientists tend to believe

that, the canyons were likely formed by "slumping of the surface crust," with the irregularities then sculptured by churning Martian winds."

300 Packages Delivered to Hanoi POWs

PARIS, Jan. 24 (NYT).

The North Vietnamese announced here Saturday that more than 300 parcels, weighing about two tons, had been delivered to American war prisoners during the Christmas and New Year season. . The parcels, mailed by famflies in the United States to Hanot via Moscow, were delivered only to those prisoners whose names appeared on a list released in December, 1970. At that time, Hanoi said it was

holding 339 prisoners.

Meanwhile, 407 parcels, weighing a ton, have been returned to the senders because the addressees are not on the list, yesterday's announcement said. The United States has accused the North Vietnamese of deception and has insisted there is good evidence for believing there are 381 prisoners in the North.

scription on the warrant could not be immediately clarified. She was also identified in the earlier reports 25 2 German-speaking Swiss citizen.

three trips, stuffing the Swiss france into an airline bag, the magazine said. She endersed two of the checks "H. R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer, and mailed in the third with the same endorsement, Time added.
When the autobiography was challenged in court as a hoax, McGraw-Hill produced certifi-cates from handwriting experts that two of the endorsements were genuine signatures of the reclusive billionaire, who lives in the Bahamas. The third check has not been returned yet by the

on's relatives in late 1956.

publisher's inquiry was forwarded

.The loan was secured by a vacant lot in Whittier, Calif.,

that was owned by Mrs. Hannah M. Nixon, the President's mother,

and had been leased by her to

F. Donald Nixon, the President's

brother. In 1957, he subleased it to the Union Oil Co., which

built a service station on it. -

The Justice Department is re-ported to have studied during

the Kennedy administration

whether the loan violated statutes

governing political contributions

The loan was made after Rich-

ard M. Nixon was re-elected Vice-

President. It has been brought

to public attention recently by

it in the controversial book that

may or may not be Mr. Hughes's

The government files show that

during the spring and early sum-

mer of 1961, a study was made

in the Justice Department, then

headed by the late Robert P.

were found worth considering.

It was suggested in the report

that "the most satisfactory initial

route for the government" was to

go after the Hughes Tool Co. if

it tried to write off the loan as

Nothing ever came of this.

UN Report Says

147 Species Face

Doom in Africa

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).-The

pigmy hippopotamus, which wades in the muddy streams of the

Ivory Coast, may soon join the maximoth and the dinosaur in the

So may 146 other species of

African wildlife, a report by the

United Nations Food and Agricul-

The species, which include the Mt. Nimbs viviparous toad of

upper Guinea and the pancake

tortoise of Kenya, are seriously

threatened with extinction, the

They are threatened by over-

exploitation through excessive

hunting or mass extermination, and by modification of the envi-

rooment through the introduction

of domestic cattle or new farm

The species threatened include

63 mammals, 46 birds and 32

lands into the animals' habitat,

reptiles, the FAO said.

books as an extinct animal.

ture Organization says.

FAO report said.

s. business loss.

ground and conclusions.

ssion of remarks made about

and bribery.

autobiography.-

to the Justice Department.

Time magazine, whose parent organization, Time, Inc., also owns Life magazine, in which the Hughes book was to have been serialized, said that the woman who opened the account last April had carried a Swiss passport is-sued by the Swiss consulate in Barcelone, Spain.

In that city, the Swiss consulgeneral, Angelo Beris, refused to
comment on the Time report. Mr.
Beris said he was authorized to
issue passports only to people who

The text of the Zurich police

feet 5 inches) tall, about 35 years

old slim, petite person, weight about 45 kgs. (99 pounds) thin face, dark long hair falling straight to the shoulders, pos-

sibly brown eyes, speaking broken German, wore midi-dress, some-times boots, small well-groomed

"The woman is wanted on sev-

between May and December, 1871, amounting to 2.55 million Swiss france, or \$650,000.

hands, were various rings.

can prove Swiss citizenship.

According to Time, Heiga R.

Hughes opened the account with Hughes opened the account with 1,000 French francs. Three weeks later, she appeared at the bank and endorsed a \$50,000 check from McGraw-Hill to "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer.

A second check, for \$275,000, was similarly deposited in the fall. The third check, for \$325,000, arrived by mail already endorsed Files that have come into the possession of The New York Times show that a member of the White House staff received a letter in April, 1961, from a Caliarrived by mail already endorsed early last December, the magazine fornis publisher whose newspaper had opposed Mr. Nixon in the 1960 presidential election. Tha

Time added that the bank had been used only for converting the checks into cash and that tha woman had appeared about two weeks after each deposit to with-draw the money in Swiss currency. The account is virtually empty now, Time said, apparent-ly containing only the original 1,000 francs.

In New York, a spokesman for McGraw-Hill said the checks had been conveyed to Mr. Hughes through Clifford Irving, the writer who worked on the purported autobiography. The Zurich police declined to say whether Mr. Irving, now at his vills on the Spanish island of Ibizs, would be

The 41-year-old author has said he has no doubts that the autobiography is based on genuine, authorized material from Mr. Hughes, collected in mora than 100 meetings.

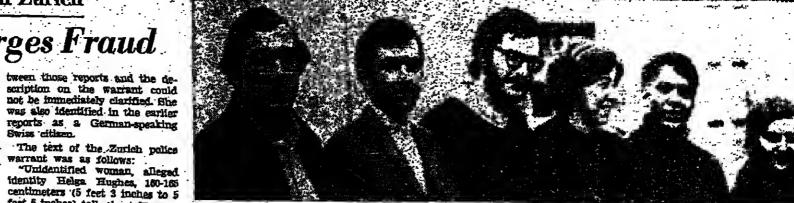
On Ibiza today, Mr. Irving strongly denied that the book might be a hoar. ight be a hoar.

There are probably two billion asons behind attempts to stop the book-and all are green and have rectangular shape," he said

Kermiedy. A memorandum dated with a grin. July 21, 1961, set out the back-Last Friday, in a telephone interview in New York, Mr. Irving's lawyer said that he was "leaning" to a theory that his client had The Justice Department studied whether statutes governing political contributions had been vioen the victim of a hosz carried out by a gang of six to eight people." But that evening the lated by the loan, and decided that they had not. Bribery statattorney backed away from his utes were also measured against contention and said that he now-believed that whoever opened the bank account had been a "loyal the evidence, and discarded as any basis for prosecution. Income tax consequences were examined servant" of Mr. Hughes. for the Nixon family and none

Also in New York, a sworn statement attributed to Mr. Hughes saying he did not personally know" the two authors of books concerning him was submitted today in Manhattan Supreme Court.

The four-paragraph statement was sworn before a Nevada notary public, Howard L. Eckersley, last Friday. It said, in part: "I have never signed any agreements or had any other communications with Cliford Irving, McGraw-Hill or Robert P. Eaton, and I have never given any of them instructions of any kind relating to the publication of anything about me. I do not personally know either Robert P. Eaton or Cliford Irving."



THE ACCUSED Seven of the eight defendants in an Catholic priests; John Glick, who will be tried at a alleged bombing and kidnap conspiracy case seen out- later date; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a Roman Cathside a rally for their defense in Harrisburg, Pa., before olic nun; Eobal Ahmad; Mary Scoblick and her husthe start of their trial yesterday. From left: Father band, Anthony Scoblick. Missing from the group is

Joseph Wenderoth and Father Neil McLaughlin, both Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, who is in prison.

The Rev. Philip Berrigan

56 Caught Up

ISTANBUL, Jan. 24 (Reuters).

-Troops and police detained 56

people, plus arms, ammunition

and seven mine detectors during

their house-to-house search of Istanbul yesterday, authorities an-

The search was carried out by about 85,000 men while a strict

15-hour curiew forced most of Is-

tanbul's population of 3 million

to remain indoors. Security forces

were under orders to fire if they

The authorities said 51 of those

detained were still being ques-

tioned, but not under formal ar-

rest. The search was for 203

Those detained included three

prominent political activists, two

of them connected with the left-

wing Dev-Gene (revolutionary

youth) organization, banned by martial law authorities last year.

to uncover three prominent mem-

bers of another left-wing organi-

zation, the more extremist Turk-

ish Peoples Liberation Army.

which spearheaded a wave of

bombing and kidnapping in Tur-key last year.

laration of martial law in 11

The three liberation army mem-

bers escaped from a military

ago, while on trial for their lives

for the kidnapping and murder

last May of Israel's Consul-Gen-

eral in Istanbul, Ephraim Elrom.

McCarthy Wants

Press Rights Test

-Former Sen, Eugene McCarthy said last week that newspaper

editors should be in the dock

with Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. to test the rights

of the press in the Pentagon

Mr. McCarthy, in a statement, attacked the indictment of Mr.

Elisberg and Mr. Russo for con-

spiracy in the release of the top-

secret documents on the origins of the Vistnam war to the

It was one to let the public know the facts contained in the Penta-

gon Papers, and in this conspiracy

The New York Times played the

leading role and The Washington

Post a supporting one," said Mr.

McCarthy, former senator from Minnesota and a candidate for

this year's Democratic presi-

ROUEN, France, Jan. 24 (AP).

-The Russian oil tanker Uzhgo-

rad collided with two river barges

on the fog-bound Seine between

yesterday. One French bargeman

Rouen and Le Havre before dawn

dential nomination.

was drowned.

Collisions on Seine

"If there was a conspiracy here,

Papers conspiracy case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).

prison in Istanbul seven weeks

provinces.

Their activities prompted dec-

But the search apparently failed

wanted left-wing extremists.

met armed resistance.

By Dragnet

In Istanbul

nounced today.

Sympathizers Mutilate Draft Records

Berrigan Judge Is Expecting a Long Trial but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the

Did he plan to kidnap Mr. Kis-

singer and bomb heating tunnels, as the government charges?

"There was no planning," he said. "There was no planning," he said. "There was a discussion. We were trying to determine, as millions of other people do, whether the political kidnappings

in Quebec and in Uruguay were possible in the United States. If

you are a peace movement per-

son, you try to find out what's going on, to see if you can do

sidnappings in other countries, and to see whether you should

what others are doing. Like those

Only 9 Unsuccessful in '70

American people."

plan to do ft."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.— The judge who will hear the trial of the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others charged with an antiwar plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Rissinger said today that the trial would prob-ably last several months.

This case has been surrounded for a long time, a vast time, with tremendous publicity," Judge R. Dixon Herman told the 144 men and women who are prospec-tive jurors in District Court.

This trial will probably last several months and very likely. the fury will have to be seques-tered, which means you will not be allowed to go home," he said. Defense sympathizers heralded the opening of trial proceedings today with a procession to the courtbouse carrying a black cof-fin that contained mutilated draft records. The group said the coffin contained "various instru-ments of war that deserve to be

Father Berrigan and the others are accused of plotting to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, blow up the heat-ing system of the Federal Building in Washington and vandalize draft boards in nine states. . Asked about the charges during

a recess, Father Berrigan said:
"It's a catchall, highly fabricated, utterly untrue. Everything we've done we've acknowleded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Abraraft hijacking has become mora difficult and dangerous but there was almost no drop last year in the number of attempts, a government agency said The Federal Aviation Admin-

istration said that for the first time last year, more hijackings falled than succeeded. Of 25 Asked if he thought he would falled than succeeded. Of 25 win the case, he said: "It's not a attempts to commandeer U.S. priority of ours to win acquittal, scheduled flights, 14 failed. The

Soviets Crowd U.S. Exhibit Of Science and Technology

TIPLIS, U.S.S.R., Jan. 24 (AP). and about life in the United -An exhibit of American gadget. States. ry from skillets to spacecraft opened today and thousands of Soviet Georgians jammed the payllion to query guides on how will move on to five other cities pavilion to query guides on how everything works.

The exhibit, called "Research and Development-USA," came to the Soviet Union under a mutual agreement on cultural exchanges, An exhibition of Soviet folk art opened in Washington Jan. 12. . Frank Shakespeare director of

the U.S. Information Agency, enipped a red, white and blue ribbon to open the show. Then the people of this capital of Sov-iet Georgia began streaming through the gates.

During the first five hours more than 5,000 visitors were counted. Apollo Medule Viewed

They peered under the hood of a 1971 Lincoln Continental Mark III, asking detailed questions about the 365 horsepo engine and the auto's cost. Others pecked cautiously at the keyboards of electronic calculators, carefully examined kitchen appliances and filed by to look into the command module used in the Apollo-10 moon-orbit mission of May, 1968. Twenty-three guides, all young

Americans who speak Russian explained the operation of each object on display and answered ouestions, both about the display

-Moscow, Volgograd, Kazan, Donetsk and probably Leningrad. The exhibit had been prepared about a year ago, but the Russians had refused to let it into the country. Even after permission was granted, there were problems. U.S. officials said much of the equipment for the exhibit was delayed en route in the Soviet Union and arrived too late to be included in the dis-

damage. In an apparent move to divert attention from the American ex-hibit, the Soviets opened today their own display of science and technology in the same exhibition complex

play. Other key components of the exhibit arrived with severe

But the Georgians flocked to the American exhibit, leaving the Soviet display practically empty. They had apparently heard about the U.S. exhibit by word of mouth, since it was virtually ignored by the local press.

California May Vote On Legalizing Pot

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—California voters may be the first in the United States to decida whether or not to legalize the cultivation and smoking of marijuana.

A group of prominent San Francisco lawyers, including a former director of the state bar association, will submit a referendum proposed today for the legaliration of pot. They will need \$50,000 signatures to place it on the ballot in November.

Big Quake in Pacific

BOCKVILLE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP). The U.S. National Earthquake Information Center reported the year's first major earthquake yesterday, a tremor rating 7.4 on the Richter scale which shook the sparsely-populated New Hebrides Islands in the Southwest Pacific.

In 1969, there were only seven failures in 40 cases of sky piracy. Ten people were convicted of hijacking in the United States last year and sentenced to up to 20 years in prison. Two people were killed while attempting a hijacking and five were com-mitted to mental institutions.

previous year there were 26 at-

tempts, of which only nine failed.

The draft records in the coffin

were torn up and deposited by youths identified as "local per-

sons" at a news conference be-

fore the procession. Sitting on the stage at the conference were

two of the defendants. Sister

Joseph Wenderoth

draft files.

U.S. Air Hijacking Failures

Increased to 14 of 25 in '71

Elizabeth McAlister and the Rev.

Reporters who examined the contents of the coffin said it

contained military discharge pa-pers, at least one draft card and

what appeared to be current

Asked whether the mutilating

of the documents constituted a

crime, a spokesman for tha group said that it was a matter

for a court to decide.

In many cases, the hijacker won temporary control of the aircraft but was then overpowered or

Since 1961, when the rash of air piracy began, there have been 128 hijackings or attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft, the

report said. FAA chief John H. Shaffer said: "I firmly believe that the best place to stop hijackers is at the aircraft boarding gate.

Until we achieve something like 100 percent reliability in this regard, I don't believe the government, the airlines or the airport operators should take too many bows for our achievements to

Partial Talks Set In Dock Strike On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (UPI).— The longshoremen's union has agreed to negotiate the movement of grain from strikebound Pacific Coast ports.

In the first "break" since the 15,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed a governmentsuspended 100-day strike Jan. 17, the union said talks would begin soon with the grain elevator

Five million tons of grain a year, \$300 million worth, is handied by the elevator operators group, which has been struck along with the Pacific Maritime

Preparations were also underway today for a resumption of talks between the ILWU and the PMA. A union spokesman said the walkout would have been halted if the PMA had agreed to make wages and other negotiated gains retroactive to Nov. 14.

The elevator operators do not belong to the PMA, but follow its lead in contract negotiations, said a union spokesman who viewed the development as "the first real break in the strike."

In Washington, Rep. Carl D.

Perkins, D., Ky., said today he saw no chance for the House Education and Labor Committee of which he is chairman to approve this week legislation for binding arbitration of the West Coast dock strike. President Nixon's request for the legislation was received by the House today,

Russia Sets Treaty Talks With Japan

Territorial Issue Would Be Included

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UPI).-Japan and the Soviet Union agreed today to study conditions prerequisite to the conclusion of a

peace treaty.
Sources said the study would include the northern territorial question, which the Soviets luthe:to had classified a "closed prob-

The agreement was reached in the second round of talks between Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei

Visits by Premiers

The two ministers also agreed on an exchange of visits by the Japanese and Soviet premiers. The timing and other details of the ex-change will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Fukuda, at a press confer-

ence, said he and Mr. Gromyko confirmed the two countries' strong desire for the conclusion

of a peace treaty.

According to government sources. Mr. Fukuda told Mr. Gromyko that Japan wanted the ter-ritorial issue, in which Japan has been demanding the return of the Kurile islands of Etorofu, Habo-mai, Kunashiri and Shikotan, seized by the Soviets and occu-pled at the end of World War II, to be settled prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

On international affairs the two foreign ministers centered their talks on mutual relations with China and the United Sources said Mr. Gromyko's

visit and the resumption of the ministerial takes was an attempt to prevent a Japanese approach toward China and to consolidate relations with Japan to counter . Sino-American rapprochement. The Japanese foreign minister said Mr. Gromyko showed strong

interest in promoting trade relations with Japan. He sald, Japan's cooperation in the devel-opment of natural resources in Siberia was discussed.

Heath's Assailant Is Due Tomorrow In Belgian Court BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI).— Miss Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski

will appear in court Wednesday on charges of assault against Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Justice Palace officials said today.

Miss Kwiatkowski, a 31-yearold West German, splashed Mr. Heath with a pot of black ink De was entern Palace to sign the treaty of accession to the Common Market. She could face a sentence of three months to two years, Mr. Heath has told the Belgian authorities that he has no personal interest in making a formal com-

plaint, officials said. Miss Kwiatkowski has said she was protesting the British government's alleged theft of ideas she and colleagues had produced for the redevelopment of the Covent Garden market area of London.

2 Arrested in Paris As Heroin Smugglers

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters). French narcotics agents arrested two Frenchmen on the crowded Champs-Elysées during the weekend and charged them with attempting to snuggle a multimillion-dollar consignment of heroin into Canada. The police identified the men

as Jean Claros, 43, and Antoine Diamantides, 56. Police sources said 132 pounds

of heroin were left at Le Bourget Airport on Dec. 24 for forwarding to Montreal, but were found by customs agents. Fog Diverts Nixon Jet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).

—President Nixon's jetliner was forced by fog last night to land at National Airport instead of the usual Andrews Air Force base the first time since he has been President that Mr. Nixon has made an unscheduled landing. The President, Mrs. Nixon and their daughter, Julie Eisenhower, were returning from Florida.



Spinach May Be Bad for Babies After All: Scientists Can't Agree

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—In spite of what it does for Popeye, spinach may be bad for bables, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

FAO made public a warning against fresh and frozen spinach for babies under three months old which was drawn up at a recent Bonn meeting of an FAO and World Health Organization committee on special diets. PAO said several delegates to the meeting expressed the

opinion that "the high nitrate content of spinach carried the potential danger of causing methaemoglobinaemia—a form of blood poisoning in early infancy."

The U.S. delegation, however, said that canned spinach had been in use in the United States for several generations "and there appeared to be no problem."







Page 4—Tuesday, January 25, 1972

'Giovinezza' in Cairo

If President Sadat is sincere in his stated belief that there is no alternative left to Egypt except to fight for the territory occupied by Israel, he could simply be repeating the costly error that has led Egypt to defeat repeatedly, and kept the Middle East in turmoil.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Sadat has different ends in view-securing a bargaining position, creating an atmosphere in which the "austerity program" of Premier Sidky would be palatable, paving the way for a takeover of American properties-the error could be just as serious in its results.

It was talk and action like this that made the 1967 war virtually inevitable. If Israel takes Messrs. Sadat and Sidky seriously, it might move militarily, as before. If the United States decides that the Egyptian leaders mean what they say, it may cease to search for compromise solutions and the United States is the only power that has done so openly, despite the rhetoric out of Cairo. And then there is the Egyptian people.

The university students of Egypt are taking the war talk at the foot of the letter, and demanding that the government back it with deeds. This goes a long way to demonstrate that youth, in itself, has no special instinct for wise action, something that many in the West, who have forgotten the fascists who marched singing "Giovinezza"

("Youth, youth, springtime of beauty"). have preferred to overlook. But it also indicates that President Sadat may be stirring up passions at home that could eweep him and his countrymen into disaster.

Premier Sidky has done much to rescue Egypt from its dependence upon the silt of the Nile, by his program of industrialization, He could do a great deal more, if Egypt were freed as well from the constant threat of new hostilities. It may be tempting to use the war threat as a method of reconstructing the Egyptian economy, to impose controls in the name of national security rather than national welfare and to make Egyptians work harder and spend less by erecting the bogeyman of an imperialist United States, and using Israei as its tool,

But if the United States itself has reacted eo strongly against the military-industrial establishment because of Vietnam, how long would Egypt endure a much more demanding regime? And if the discontent with a war that was no war and a peace without peace became too great, could the president and the premier resist the pressure for some new military adventure?

It is a real peace that Egypt and the Arab world require if they are to solve their domestic problems, rather than closk them with appeals to national security and Arab glory. And the road to peace does not lie through another war, or another war scare, but through realistic bargaining.

\$40 Billion of Red Ink

told an audience of businessmen that, instead of criticizing the deficit of nearly \$40 billion in the current federal budget, "You ought to be applauding it." His argument was that the government needs to supply "some fiscal stimulus" when there are five million people memployed.

Plausible as the Connally statement sounds, it is a less than adequate defense of the administration'e fiscal policies—policies that have yielded this staggering deficit without providing enough stimulus to cure persistent sluggishness and joblessness.

The Nixon administration began to speak ef its "full-employment" balanced budget concept only after the economy was already aliding downhill and into deep deficit. It did not use fiscal policy actively enough or soon enough to get it out of trouble.

Thus the \$40-billion deficit was chiefly a consequence of administration failures in managing the American economy. Last lanuary the administration projected a budget deficit of only \$11.6 billion, based on its overly optimistic forecast that the gross national product in 1971 would total \$1,065 billion. The tripling of the deficit is due partly to the shortfall of tax revenues (resulting from failure to achieve that target, as the GNP reached only \$1,047 billion) and partly

Secretary of the Treasury Connally has to the bulge in government expenditures because the slump necessitated unexpectedly heavy outlays for unemployment compensation, social escurity and welfare.

The deficit was aggravated by the administration's heavy emphasis on tax cuts in the form of accelerated depreciation and the investment tax credit. Predictably, these cuts, intended to stimulate the economy by encouraging business investment, did little to strengthen capital spending since over one-fourth of manufacturing capacity already stood idle. Yet Secretary Connally now censures businessmen for doing "nothing" with the investment incentives the administration proffered.

Instead of scolding industry, Mr. Connally would be better advised to ask himself whether trickle-down tax cuts to business were not a mistake. What the country needed, and still needs, are expenditure programs to deal directly with the nation's unemployment problem and other urgent social needs.

This year's huge budget deficit stands as vidence of the administration's poor forecasting and worse policy decisions. It is not the result of a single year'e mistakes; what has gone wrong is that the administration ast on its hands far too long as the alump ground on-and it wound up much deeper in the red than it had to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Expansion of the EEC

At the historic Brussels ceremony, Mr. Heath talked of a Europe militarily strong. looking outwards toward the poor nations, eschewing internal disputes, preparing the way for more tariff reductions. There was even a hint of President de Gaulle's dream of a Europe stretching form the Atlantic to the Urals in his reference to a possible understanding with Eastern Europe. The enlarged community will surely act as an increasingly powerful magnet to the Communist colonies of Russia. Compared with the reasons Mr. Heath gave for the building of a new order in this continent, which over the centuries has done the world some good service, the introspective, fearful arguments of the anti-marketeers will come to be seen as but the dross of history.

-From the Daily Telegraph (London). * * *

The signing of treaties of accession between the European Economic Community and Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway this past weekend marked a phase in European unification to which the label "historic" can hardly be denied. But the concept of European unity promulgated by French leaders, and subscribed to by the British, is one according to which national sovereignty must remain intact, vital national interests must not be overridden and national identity not relinquished. Thus, even in the expanded . will not buy. Whatever Mr. Smith says, community of Ten, foreign policy cooperation among the states of Western Europe will for the time being not be able to free itself of the methods which have characterized the

Franco-German treaty of cooperation or the failed Fouchet plan. This does not have to make such cooperation fruitiess. But the prospect for the foreseeable future is not for "United States of Europe" but rather, as a current phrase has it, for a "United Europe of

-From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich). * * *

At Brussels, a collective matrimony was celebrated that in reality is only an engagement: One can speak of unbreakable wedding ties only when the written commitment finally obtains a favorable vote from the Parliament and in referendums in Norway. Denmark and Ireland. But we do not wish to take into consideration the damning hypothesis of a negative rethinking; for us the pact is signed and from this point begins the new history, the new life of an old continent that gathers itself together as a third superpower but that will practically be the first superpower when it reaches the peak of its incomparable moral energies, of its resources in every field.

-From Il Messaggero (Rome). 'No' in Rhodesia

In Ian Smith's police state there are more shootings and more arrests. But the truth is already out, and even Mr. Smith cannot thrust it back into captivity. This shabby independence deal is a sellout the Africans Britain must call home the Pearce Commission and scrap the whole sordid scheme.

-From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago Јапиату 25, 1897

and quicker.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—The Figaro yesterday published a long article abut the telephone service in Paris and WASHINGTON—Following a cabinet meeting. It was announced that the administration opposed the system of asking for communication by a reduction of the army below 150,000. It was giving, instead of the name, the number of the said that such a reduction was impossible while person wanted, a system which is to come into several European nations were maintaining practice on February i. A list which gives large standing armies. It was pointed out that every subscriber a number will be sent to all Russia alone had more than 500,000 trained subscribers. The telephone authorities expect troops, and until some general world-wide rethat the public will derive much benefit from duction had been accomplished, any further cuts in the U.S. Army would certainly be out the reform because the service will be surer



Beyond Pragmatism

world of nation states until it

develops a politics of its own.

When those who make the ded-

sions begin to think a little in-

dependently of their own gov-

ernments' views, when they listen

to and try to persuade each other

in a European forum, then the

The problems of function and

people are interwoven. If Heath

appoints to the community's

recognized political stature, other

countries might take it more seriously: It would gain weight.

would attract more political men;

by the now powerless European

parliament, which in turn would change its character.

mands would grow for control

change will have begun. .

By Anthony Lewis

PRUSSELS.—Irreverent thought at the ceremony celebrating the signing of the treaty of Brussels is bow much better they would have done it in Londonthe people who manage Trooping the Color or put on state funerals. There would have been sable and silver instead of the dreary moderatty of this conference hall, with its walls of genuine veneer and its orange-covered pedestal

The trouble is that the symbolism of the scene here in the Egmont Palace was exactly accurate: The European Community of Six, or now of Ten, is a creature of steel and plastic. It has no tattered banners from Agincourt, no relies or emotional associations to make the heart lift.

enough for drama. The men who met in Philadelphia in 1787 were practical farmers and lewyers, with little in the way of pretenwere creating a nation.

A Powerful Idea

Europe, too, is a powerful idea. If it were not, the jealous little sovereignties involved would never have been pushed as far as they have toward unity. There were many shrewd men in the 1950s who thought Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman and Paul-Henri Speak were dreamers; certainly most of the British political establishment did not believe a community would be formed.

Edward Heath did believe in Europe. He started trying to negotiate Britain into the community of the Six on Oct. 10, 1961. When Gen. De Gaulle sabotaged that attempt in January, 1963, Heath told the House of Commons that it was a "bitter blow to all those who believe in true European unity"-but he could not accept

that it was "a mortal one." The signing of the new treaty was thus Heath's special victory, as all present in the Palais d'Eg-mont recognized. He was the link between the founding hopes of the Common Market and the present reality. He gave the ceremony meaning. But in a way he also reminded us how limited the reality is, how little of the original dream has been fulfilled. "To make Europe is to make

peace," Jean Monnet wrote. He was and is an intensely practical man, who made the community possible by teaching the wisdom of taking one small step at a time. But his goal was nothing less than

It would be a very romantic man indeed who found much of the European dream in the endless Brussels arguments about farm regulatious or in the mounds of bureaucratic paper. It was no accident that the rhetoric at the treaty ceremony was so leaden. The speakers talked of unity and vision, but without conveying any real sense of willingnes to break out of the conventional bounds

of national interest.
If the treaty is ratified by the four new members, if the community of Ten is born as scheduled next January, there will be a chance to breathe new life into the enterprise. Those who believe in the European idea are counting on Britain especially to do that—to bring fresh air into a "stifling bureaucracy," as Spank has put it, to make the community emerge from a paralyzing national egotism."

There is no great secret about what is needed: politics. No one will believe in the European Community as a real creature in a

ample, monetary union it an urgent sim, but can countries really agree to give up their separate control of money without giving up independent political well? It is easy to talk about the new community as a great force in the world, but the world will not believe that as long as the decisions still in fact have to be made by ten esparate coun-

Moreover, no political entity can live without the ability to executive, the Commission, men of adapt and grow, In the 15 years between the treaties of Rome and Brussels, our whole kies of the If the Commission schieved great-er independence of function, it challenge to society has changed: Hardly anyone now believes that more technology and bigger economic units are enough. If Europe is to matter, to itself and The idea of a European politics tions will have to become capable may sound visionary, but it can-not be kept spart from practical and difficult, as always in politics, hopes for the community. For ex- but they will be organic.

Bernard Levin From London:

> The more noise the Labor party makes over unemployment, the more the nagging question will arise in voters' minds: The question, Well, what would you do about it?

LONDON -It was John Maynard Keynes who, arguing his now universally accepted case against the conventional economic wisdom of his day which decreed that the way to cure a depression was by making economies all round and balancing the budget, declared that since, on the contracy, the Way was to mcrease spending to make the industrial juices flow, it would pay countries to employ gange of men to do nothing but dig holes in the road and other gangs to do nothing but fill the holes in again.

Any day now, the British government is going to send out for recent monthly themployment figures have just item published, and the grim news that has been expected for so long is now con-firmed: the total is over a million. It has been coming close to that round figure for a considerable time, of course, and the previous month's figure was so near to a million that the pres total shows no very dramatic increase: But the politico-psychological effect of the fact that the number of jobless has now gone into-seven figures is almost impossible to exagrerate

Brawling Uproar

Mind you, the Labor party managed to exaggerate it. When the news was almounced to the House of Commons, they staged a demonstration of such brawling uproar that the speaker was forced to enspend the sitting-something so rarely done in the house O think the last occasion was during the Suez flasco in 1956) that it commands massive headlines whatever has caused it. On this occasion a number of things had caused it, including genuine indignation: But the chief conscious or unconscious was the Labor party's relief at finding something to take their (and the electorate's) attention off the Labor party's own political troubles. Riven over the Common Market, unable to think of anything to suggest over Rhodesia or Northern Ireland, with no coherent alternative policies, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have been lurching about; more and more desperately, in search of a

stick to beat the government with that will carry a guarantee that it will not break in the user's hands or even fly up and poke him in the eye.

· With unemployment, the stick has been found. And yet, as I shall suggest, even that may yet break. Only a few weeks ago, was arguing in this place that if the government did not do something pretty soon about getting unemployment reduced, they could wave goodbye to their chances of winning the next elec-tion, which on other counts they were very well placed to do. Certainly, the government did not need me to tell them that much: For a long time now, they have been desperately priming the pump in the hope the water would flow properly. And still it does

But the Labor party's fetal propensity for snatching defeat from the jaws of victory may yet prove too strong for everybody concerned. The more noise the Labor party makes over un-employment, the more the nagging question will arise in the voters' minds: The question, "Well, what would you do about For the present government's efforts during the past months have been of precisely the kind that a Wilson government would also have adopted. (After all, there are in fact a limited range of opportunities in this field open to any government, there being no such great distance between doing nothing at one end of the scale to adopting Keynes' boles-in-the-road solution at the other.) The freeing of credit, the encouragement of expansion by the nationalized industries-this, too, would have been done under a Labor administration, and it was noticeable that the uproar in the House of Commons served another, subtler, purpose: It distracted attention from the fact the Labor party's positive recommendations for solving the unemployment problem were few, vague and undramatic.

Need Time

The Conservatives' problem, as is that their policy for improving the country's economic situation, basically by removing the state's hand from more and more of the levers of economic decisiontaking (we have another example this very week in the govern-ment's visible reluctance to involve itself in the strike of the coal miners—the first such since 1926), needs time to work if it is going to work at all: And the deep-seated national horror at mass unemployment is such that a government which does not stop it will almost inevitably suffer vengeance at the polls.

And yet I wonder. It is said that members of Parliament are being surprised by the lack of stituents on the subject of unemployment. To some extent this is doubtless due to the public's growing belief that all governments, of whatever stripe, are helpless in the face of the massive, impersonal, half-understood economic forces that produce things like a million unemployed. But if that is the reason, or even a large part of it, then it bodes ill for the Labor party, for it suggests that the public will need positive reasons, not just negative ones, for turning away from the Tories when the election comes And anyone who can see positive reasons for turning to the Labor party in its present state has very penetrating eyesight indeed.

The International Revald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being pub-Hished. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication, Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's

Nixon's Nuclear Bargaining Chips

By Robert Kleiman .

NEW YORK -- President Nixon's latest effort to slow the nuclear weapons race by stepping it up, this time with a new submarine missie system, poses a familiar danger. Experience shows that "bargaining chips" of this kind, instead of being bargained away, tend to pile up and even compileate negotiations. Since the start of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in 1969, each side has added a hydrogen warhead a day to its

arsenal, a total of 800. Nixon's budget request for \$900 million to speed develop-ment of an underwater longrange missie system may be designed to pressure Moscow into negotiating a mutual cut-off in missile submarine construction as proposed by Washington. But insistence on a submarine freeze, while the Soviet Union is legging behind, might simply frustrate the first-stage SALT agreement that now is within reach on other, more vital matters without halting Russia's submarine build-

Some agreed language already has been drafted for a treaty limiting defensive anti-ballistic missile systems—the key to curbing the missile race. moratorium on further deployment of offensive intercontinental ballistic missles, including the giant Soviet SS-9s, also appears feasible. Important new Soviet proposals were made last month and the Vienna talks have been marking time ever since, pending White House decisions. Why the

ABM Issue

On the ABM issue, Moscow's new proposals appear to have brought agreement within reach on the critical matter of radars, their nature, number and location, something the Soviet Union originally was reluctant to discuss at all. Russia also has advanced several counterproposals in recent months to meet Washington's insistence on 200 ABM launchers . to protect two Minuteman ICHM sites, while limiting the Soviet Union to protection of Moscow. with 100 anti-missiles.

Currently, the Soviet Union has formally proposed to defend Moscow and one of its ICBM fields with 100 launchers each, using the American argument that stable deterrance is benefited. by defense of ICBMs, so why does Washington object? Once everything also is settled, Russia. hints, it will not insist on precise parity in ABM launchers any-

. It is a major fromy that American arms control proposals should encourage the Kremlin to deploy more numerous and more modern ABMs than the 64 obsolete anti-missiles the Soviet Union was content to retain in. the Moscow area. A zero-ABM accord, earlier suggested by both sides but pursued by neither, would serve both superpowers and world peace far more. Short of that, the lower the

ABM level, the less the incentive on both sides to expand MIRV multiple warheads and other offensive missiles. The traditional offense-defense race in weaponry would be interrupted. The way vould be open later for a second stage SALT agreement to curb MIRV and wind down the of parity.

Theoretically, parity at sea, could be assured by an early cutoff date on submarine construction. Without counting obsolete three-missile diesel subs the number of sixteen-missile unclear submarines now deployed by Russia or under construction totals about 41, equal to the American Polaris-Poseidon fleet But America's British and French allies are deploying eight Polaris-type subs. And inexperience, more difficult geography, shorter missile-range and much less sub-marine "lotter time" near target disadvantage the Russians.

Nixon's options are three. He can continue to press in Vienna to halt new submarine construction by both sides, including ULMS. But if Russia continues to refuse, the President could shift to a second or third option that might save the first-stage SALT agreement he hopes to sign during his Moscow visit in The second option, assuring an initial SALT agreement, would leave a submarine agreement for a second-stage SAL/T negotiation as Moscow proposes. The ULMS speed-up makes that option acceptable to the U.S. Navy. But it could lead to a \$20 billion to \$30 billion missile submarine race with the Russians.

Different Ceiling

A third alternative is being urged on the President by some of his advisers. It is to drop the submarine construction ban and limit instead the total number of missile tubes in the submarine fleets of both sides. That would put a quantitative ceiling on submarine-launched missiles while permitting qualitative improvements, including replace-ment of old submarines and missiles by new models.

A cutoff in submarine construction now would save both the United States and the Soviet Union vest sums of money. But it is not essential to security; missile submarines, invulnerable to a first strike by the other side, contribute stability to mutual deterrence.

It would be folly to risk the agreement within reach—limiting ABMs and land-based ICBMs, including SS 9s by pressing futilely now for a submarine construction halt that probably can be achieved more easily later on

complete address.



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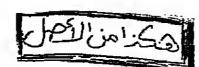
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British Troops Fight Snipers, Hold Two Suspects in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 24-British troops battled snipers in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast today and gunmen bombed an American oil company's office.

Army spokesmen said troops had exchanged fire with snipers in the lower Falls Road area. At least 25 suspects were detained, with 23 of them later released. In the dock area of Belfast,

two armed men bombed offices of the Mobil Oil Co., the police said. There were no casualties but the blast caused extensive

Three young gunmen planted two bombs attached to cans of gasoline in downtown Belfast's Orpheus bar tonight, giving the staff and customers 15 minutes to get out. The fire started by the explosion razed the bar, a caberet next door closed since a bombing three months ago, a fruit store, a car-rental office and other stores.

Wilson Assails **Heath Over** U.K. Jobless

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters). Labor party leader Harold Wil-son today accused Prime Minister Edward Heath of courting President Pompidon over Common Market membership at the expense of Britain's one million un-employed.

"If the prime minister had served the cause of the right to work of the British people with one-tenth of the energy ne used in wooing the French president we should not be debating these figures today," Mr. Wilson de-clared to the House of Com-

The opposition leader made a stinging personal attack on Mr. Heath in launching an opposition centure move against the Conservative government's handling of the economy.

The Labor motion specifically mentioned Mr. Heath's election pledge to reduce unemployment at a stroke" and blamed the government for doctrinaire and irresponsible policies to bring about an out-of-work total of

1,023,583. The British government however a 27-vote majority (302-275) in the House to defeat the Labor

Heath on Money

Later, Mr. Heath said that an orgent priority for the 10 na-tions planning to form the enlarged European Economic Community is to agree on common: international trade and monetary

policy.

Mr. Heath, fu a television interview broadcast here tonight, said, "There's got to be a new monetary system. We had better agree about it and take the lead in establishing it. We have just had a very diftime-over five or six

months-in which the Americans took action which could have been damaging to the whole of the Western word."

The Ten should now prepare to deal with the situation with the Americans, he added, Meanwhile, Britain's striking

coal miners today entered the page with coal stocks running down and little hope of a quick end to the dispute. Mainly affected are power sta-

tions and factories which rely on suplpies of coal direct from pit heads. Miners have been picketing

electricity generating stations to try to prevent truck loads of coal replenishing dwindling supplies. Six thousend power station workers at 20 plants in northern. England said today they would

refuse to use oil-which can be used as an alternative fuel—which had been delivered through the

Break Up Groups of Blacks of swoops during last week's riot-

rioting dispersing small groups

was "well under control"

ing at two bus stops were reported, and an additional seven blacks were arrested at the farm-

Rhodesian African nationalist leader Edson Shhole said today that security police arrested about 100 supporters of the Afri-

On Oil in Seas

Heyerdahl said last week that intentionally dumped each year along the Mediterranean coasts. - Mr. Reverdahl warned, in a the Council of Europa Assembly, materials and other pollutants he-

ing thrown into the seas, "the survival of man is in danger," He said that the saving of the oceans must be assured on an international scale, through such organizations as the United Na-

In Londonderry, a bomb planted by two gummen in a pub exploded after customers and employers evacuated the building. The police said that the explo-sion and a fire had badly damaged the pub, but that there had British troops tonight found

the largest bomb yet planted to ambush troops patrolling the border with the Irish Republic. The bomb weighed 200 pounds

and was designed to throw shrapnel over a wide area with shotgun effect, an army spokesman said. The army was said to be astounded at the size of the weapon. Its explosive force would have been 10 times any similar

In Belfast, the British Army said it had completed an inquiry into charges of brutelity by troops during the weekend. It is unlikely that the army will discuss the inquiry, a spokesman

Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, the Brit-ish Army commander in Northern Ireland, ordered the investigation after seeing a television film of a soldier kicking a civil rights marcher Seturday as he lay on the ground.

The march was held near a recently opened interament camp at Magilligan, north of Londonderry, where 50 of about 600 men being held without trial in Ulster are under armed guard.

Details of Escape

In Dublin, seven members of the terrorist Irish Republican Army said they escaped from the British prison ship Maidstone in Belfast last Monday night by sawing their way through a bar-

The men discussed their escape at a news conference organized by the IRA, which claims responsibility for most of the escalating violence in Northern Ireland.

The men said they had used shoe polish to blacken their faces, smeared butter on their bodies to protect them from the icy water, slid down the ship's anchor rope and swam 150 yards to shore wearing only under-pants. They said they went into hiding in the North until Saturday night, when they slipped over the border into the Irish

British, Maltese Meet Twice in Mintoff's Office

VALLETTA, Jan. 24 (Reuters). -British and Maltese government delegations seeking to narrow the gap between the two sides met twice today in the office of Prime expected to meet again tomorrow. No statement was issued on the discussions.

Meanwhile, the meeting widely reported as set for Friday in Rome between Mr. Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington was described by an informed source today as "very much up in the air at the moment"

The two met in Rome last week for two days of talks that ended inconclusively when Mr. Mintoff demanded an immediate cash payment of £10,250,000 from NATO. This figure was on top of the £18 million which Malta has been demanding that Britain and NATO pay for the continued rental of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

NATO Discusses Terms

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters). -The NATO council met here today to discuss the new situation over Malta created by Mr. Mintoff's additional demands.

Informed sources said the meeting-the second by the council in three days-did not come to any decision but was expected to meet

Police Patrols in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Jan. 24 (UPD .-Rhodesian riot police today patroled five centers of last week's of huddled blacks to forestall a return of street fighting.

A police spokesman said the countrywide security situation Minor incidents of stone-throw-

ing center of Que Que.

can National Council in a series

Heyerdahl Warns

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 24 in the territory," the petition's AP).—Norwegian explorer Thor authors said today. (AP).-Norwegian explorer Thor more than 100,000 tons of oil are speech to a special committee of that with waste oils, plastic

ing, Reuters reported.) Fourteen blacks were killed by police in rioting last week over black opposition to a proposed settlement with Britain of Rhodesia's independence dispute. A spokesman for black Rhodesian opinion, American-educated

Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said today that he might be arrested at any time. The bishop is chairman of the anti-government ANC.

Opposition in Zambia LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 24 (UPI),-Thousands of Rhodesian Africans living in Zambia have signed a petition rejecting the Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement proposals on the ground that they were drawn up "in complete disregard of the opinions of 5.5 million Africans

The petition, sponsored by two Rhodesian lecturers at the University of Zambia, is to be submitted to the British High Commission for forwarding to the Pearce commission.

Romania Power Project VIENNA, Jan. 22 (AP),-Romania announced today plans for a big hydropower project along its longest river, the Olt, providing for 31 power stations with an an-utual average electricity output of 2.8 billion kilowatt bours.



LAST RITES-Coffin of Kind Frederik IX being carried ont from Christiansborg Palace church for procession through the streets of Copenhagen yesterday. Behind

coffin, from left: Queen Ingrid, Queen Margrethe II, Prince Henrik. Behind them: King Constantine, Queen Ann-Marie, Princess Benedikte and King Gustav of Sweden.

With Emotional Farewell

Danes Bury Beloved King Frederik IX

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24 (UPI). -Denmark buried its beloved King Frederik IX today in the Roskilde Cathedral after an emotional farewell from his subjects in the streets of Copenhagen.

In the 800-year-old cathedral, Queen Ingrid, his widow, and Queen Margrethe II, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 14 on ber fether's death, wept quietly by the bier. Many of King Frederik's five million subjects openly showed their emotions as they followed

the 72-year-old monarch's last journey through Copenhagen on the way to Roskilde.

An estimated 100,000 Danes lined the streets of downtown Copenhagen to pay homage to the king as his coffin, draped in his personal red-and-white standard, was brought in procession from the Christiansborg Palace chapel to the Copenhagen

central railway station. From there a special train took the coffin, the royal family and the guests the 21 miles south to Roskilde, an ancient city where 36 kings and queens before King Frederik had

In Roskilde, tens of thousands followed the procession from the railway to the functal service and interment in the cathedral. King Frederik, who would have celebrated his 25th anniversary on Denmark's throne in April, was loved because of his informality and easy-going man-

"His person concerned us all. We all shared in his happiness and in his sorrows," said Bishop Erik Jensen, the royal confessor, in his funeral eddress.

At the end of the ceremony the coffin was carried into the burial chapel of King Christian IX for interment.
Only Queen Ingrid, Queen
Margrethe, her husband, Prince

three-year-old Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim, followed into the chapel. Outside the cathedral a salute boomed out and the red-and-white Danish flag was hoisted from halfstaff all over the na-

Henrik, and their two children,

The funeral rites had begun at noon in the Christiansborg Chapel, where the coffin had been resting since Tuesday.
After a prayer by the Bishon of

Persian Gulf State Ruler Held Hostage in Attempt at Coup

SHARJAH, Union of Arab Emirates, Jan. 24 (Renters).—The be holding out in the building. ruler of the Persian Gulf state of Sharjah, Khalid Bin Muhammad, was held hostage tonight in his own palace here by armed bedouins after an attempted coup by his cousin and former ruler Sheikh Sadir Bin Sultan.

Sharjah police units led by the ruler's brother, Sagir Bin Mo-hamed, and members of the Union of Arab Emirates defense forces have surrounded the palace and were exchanging shots with the rebels inside.

A party of bedouins led by the former ruler seized the white and blue palace on the outskirts of the town this afternoon. Sharjah is one of the six former Trucial States forming the Union of Arab Emirates set np last December after two years of strenuous diplomatic efforts by Britain, Knwait and Saudi

Agreement With Iran

Last Nov. 30 Sharjah announced an egreement with Iran over a disputed island in the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Under the agreement, Iranian troops could occupy the island, which they did the next day in return for sub-stantial Iranian subsidies to the Sharjah government.

Hand grenades were hurled into the guard house, in the attack on the palace. Four members of the security forces have been wounded in the fighting.

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Shelkh Khalid deposed his cousin in a bloodless palace coup six years ago. Shelkh Saqir has spent most of the time since in exile in Cairo.

Moslem Holiday When the rebels struck today the majority of police and secu-rity forces were already on leave for a Moslem holiday due to begin Wednesday. Eighteen months ago there was

an attempt on the life of Sheikh Khalid when a bomb exploded in palace reception room. Life continued as normal in Sharjah tonight with the majority of the population apparentunaware of events taking

Heart-Graft Recipient In S. Africa Doing Well CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24 (Reuters).

place at the palace.

—South Africa's latest heart-transplant patient, John Montgomery, 41, was progressing favorably today, according to a Groote Schuir Hospital bulletin, which said "he is conscious and cooperating." Mr. Montgomery received the

heart of 21-year-old Earl Smee in an operation performed by Dr. Marius Barnard, brother of transplant pioneer Prof. Christian Barnard. It was the Groote Schuur team's ninth heart transplant and the first without Prof. Barnard, who is on a cruise to South America.

68 64 41

42 55 00

ALLIED VAN LINES

Bonn Treaty Copenhagen, Westergaard Mad-

sen, the coffin was placed on a gun carriage, drawn by 48 cadets of the Danish Navy. Preceded by the mounted Royal Guards and detachments from the navy, air force and army and military detachments from the United States, Britain, France and Sweden, the funeral procession moved slowly through the

crowded streets of Copenhagen. The crowds stood silent, and the only sound came from muffled drums in the procession and a funeral march played by the royal band. The winter day

was gray and misty. Schoolchildren and govern-ment employees had been given the day off, and millions followed the funeral at home on live television.

Distinguished Guests

Guests at the funeral included kings, queens, princes, presidents, prime ministers and dignitaries from all over the

Among them were King Gustav Adolph of Sweden, King Olav of Norway with Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians, Queen Juliana and Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, ex-King Umberto of Italy, Prince Philip of England, Prince Rainler and Princess Grace of Monaco, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg, Prince Bertil of Sweden and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Commissioner for Refugees for the

United Nations. Also attending were President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, President Kristjan Eldjarn of Iceland, Israel's 82-year-old President Zalman Shagar and Dr. Gustav W. Heinemann of Germany, Ambassador John Eisenhower, who was President Nixon's personal envoy, was ac-companied by former Ambassador to Denmark Guildford Dudley ir. and Rep. Anchor Nelson, R., Minn.

Foes Vow to **Block Pacts**

By John M. Goshko BONN, Jan. 24 (WP).-The opposition Christian Democratic Union formally declared today that it will oppose parliamentary ratification of West Germany's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The party officially went on record with this position in a resolution passed unanimously by its 90-member National Executive Committee. It came as no surprise since it has been known for weeks that all 345 Christian Democratic deputies m the Bundestag will vote against ratification.

This unyielding stance by the opposition means that Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government, which negotiated the two treaties in 1970, will probably have to muster an absolute majority of 249 votes to get the treaties through the Bundestag. The coalition has 251 deputies, but it is not yet certain that all of them will support ratification.

Barzel Reiterates Stance

At a press conference, the Christian Democratic chairman and chancellor candidate, Rainer Barzel, reiterated his party's reasons for opposition. He contended that the treaties contain concessions to the Soviet bloc that would encanger Bonn's ties to the West and prejudice the hope of German reunification. Mr. Barzel will fly to Wash-ington tomorrow, where he is scheduled to explain his posttion anew to President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

TAP Bombed in N.Y.C. NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI) .-An apparent pine bomb exploded today at the midtown offices of the TAP Portuguese Airways. There were no injuries.

Madrid's Riot Police Renew **Attack on University Students** MADRID, Jan. 24 (Reuters),-

New violence erupted at Madrid's troubled university today when riot police, some of them on horseback, beat men and women students with clubs after they had been ordered out of the biology school,

The violence, after a weekend lull, followed four days of clashes on the campus last week, the worst in Spain for three years. Students who were told to icave the university's biology school ran a gantlet of batonwielding police on foot and horseback as they emerged from the building and some half a dozen retaliated by throwing stones at the police.

A Reuters correspondent saw students shielding themselves from the blows and one girl student said. "They seemed to be hitting as many of us as they

Ordered to Leave

The girl, who declined to be named, said classes had just finished for the morning and students were standing chatting in their common room when two police officers entered the building and told them to leave.

"Suddenly some students began to run as we left the building and police began bitting out," she

None of the students eppeared to be seriously injured, but several showed marks where they had been beaten around the neck and shoulders. There were no arrests reported.

The rest of the campus appear ed quiet today and some classes resumed after a break of several

A large group of students mill-ing in front of the medical school center of the present disturbances-were moved on without incident when some six jeeploads of police and 20 mounted police arrived on the scene.

Meanwhile, university author-ities were understood to be continuing meetings to discuss the situation. No announcement had yet been made on how many of the 2,000 medical students who have appealed against their suspension from the faculty have been accepted back.

It was the dismissal of 4.000 medical students for a boycott of classes two weeks ago that set off the present wave of disturb-5 Seized in Church Sit-In

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 24 (AP).

-Five construction workers were

Manila Students Demonstrate as **Marcos Speaks**

MANILA, Jan. 24 (Reuters) .-Student demonstrations were held today as President Ferdinand Marcos told Congress that suppression of subversion was one of the most important tasks facing his government.

While the president was delivering his state-of-the-nation speech inside Congress, about 5,000 students waved red flags and chanted revolutionary songs outside. Elsewhere, youths exploded 11 Molotov cocktails in front of the Education Department building. but first reports said no one was

Inside the newly renovated Congress Hall, which has been enclosed in bullet-proof and bomb-proof glass panels, President Marcos said that suppression of subversive activities, and the checking of crime, were the two most important tasks facing his government.

errested for questioning shortly after staging a sit-in in a Catholic church at Zaratago, a village 12 miles from bere, labor sources reported today.

About 650 workers of the Pradera Brothers plant were fired after collective bargaining failed last December, the sources said

Niger Welcomes The Pompidous

NIAMEY, Niger, Jan. 24 (UPI). President Georges Pompidou arrived today for a two-nation Afri-France's desire to retain close tles with countries that once formed ber empire.

Thousands of Africans gave the French leader and Mrs. Clande Pompidou an exuberant welcome as they landed from a special DC-8 jetliner.

One incident marred the arrival A tomato thrown by African teen-agers hit Mr. Pompidou as he drove from the sirport standing beside his host, President Hamani Diorl, in an open white Cadillac. The tomato struck him on tive right jacket pocket and the smudge was clearly seen when Mr. Pompldou arrived at the

presidential palace. The five-day trip will take the presidential party Wednesday to Chad, another landlocked but strategic country east of here.

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ART IN BRUSSELS.

The Return of the Native: Henri Michaux in Retrospect

By Michael Gibson

Henri Michaux was born in Namur, Belgium, just before the turn of the century. He spent his adolescence mostly in Brus-sels, traveled extensively in his twenties and settled definitely in Paris in 1924 (finally acquiring French nationality some 30 years later). His first reputation was that of a sensitive original and imaginative writer and poet-a reputation based on books of travel, real and imaginary, to the Far East and to lands contiguous perhaps to the country of the Houyhnhams, poetry of great lyrical insight entirely devoid of Thetoric, and the invention among so much else, of a character named Plume. a wispy figure of the 20th century who drifts absent-mindedly and with a priori guilt through any number of nightmare situations not so far removed from those of the

When Michaux first came to Paris, it was with great surprise that he discovered modern paint-ing (Klee, Ernst, Chirico) and soon started painting and drawing off and on himself. Some 12 years later he was doing so regularly and, in 1938, he had

Since then he has always devoted himself to both facets of his talent and, as with a good parent of two children, it is impossible to tell which he prefers.

'Satisfaction'

In the postwa- years, Michaux's reputation as an artist kept growing and became at least equal to that of the writer, His native Belgium would have liked to claim this artist who had somehow slipped so far away. But Michaux's work was infrequently shown here. Which is why o retrospective exhibition at Bruzzels Pa'sis des Beaux-Arts (to Feb. 25) was heralded with miffed satisfaction: "A Michaux retrospective ln Belgium... we hardly dared think of it!" is the first sentence in the Brussels

catalogue. The selection of nearly 200 works includes oils, watercolors,

JEAN PATOU

COLLECTION CREATED BY

MICHEL GOMA

BUYERS TOMORROW - 9:30 a.m.

PRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (IHT).- gouaches and india-ink drawings and ranges from 1937 to the present. From the outset, the style is entirely personal but over the years it becomes more abstract and gains in immediacy and intensity.

Roughly speaking, his work seems to fit into three or four major categories: the ghoets (generally in watercolor), the fugitive alphabets, the ink drawings and the work done experimentally (under medical con-trol) after having absorbed a dose of mescalin. In all events, his work reveals a constant attention to life to the organism with its avid, frantic will to live, thrusting up out of the incheste. or fleeing—a strange pseudopodal flight on tha verge of disintegration. This is particularly so both in the alphabets which sppear in a frieze of figures, a superimposition of several horizontal rows and in the india-ink drawings in which seemingly accidental blots are filled with an immense tension and purpose, their disrupted anatomies hanging together by a miracle of will as a great crowd of them rush across the

Michaux's beings have something quite unfinished and un-protected about them, delivered the forces of destiny before their time and exposed to the "bodiless, abstract combat" which Michaux the poet mentions in his latest book, "Potenux d'Angle" (Corner Posts), an extraordinary, terse and generous synthesis of a lifetime's experience.

Biological

When I say that Michaux is concerned with life, it is of the biological that I am thinking, because what he expresses touches at a level so vital, something so intimate to all threatened life, whether organic or spiritual, that It seems to enfold all that struggles to be.

Prancis Bacon'e terrible aggressive fear comes out in a desire to dominate and mutilate, something that is eloquent and

They came neither to laugh nor cry,...

> without grief. They came without begging

or commanding. They came without asking jorgireness, without parents, without provision ...

They are cast, like many beings in a reckless world, into

The Italian Fashion Trade Fair

knitwear, fashion

of men, women and children's apparel,



grinding. Somehow, while he bashes at our sensibility, he puts a glass partition up between the work and the viewer. We cannot really fit into this world he depicts. Michaux's creatures have been hadly glued together, not vivisected. They are always running. If they have no legs, then scrabbling limbs sprout from their liver, their breast, their chin. The top of the body hangs to the rest of it by a thin tendril

of ink ... But this description is too specific, too precisely and dully anatomical. And because Michaux avoids the anatomical and suggests merely the tension and the rhythm, he can suggest too the abstract, bodiless events which are his main concern. Michaux does not evacuate his problems onto the public. What problems do appear are set on a level at which they attain general significance. He sets his spots on paper and urges them to live, to hang together somehow. One of his short poems speaks of

They came without protec-

tion, without reflection,

a void where they must fall apart, or flee, until they find a

true space and place, where their and irony, gravity and humor, random selfhood may be made Some of the work already lies in the past (not much of it in I believe that Michaux's art any event), but a great deal of and writing will turn out to be it is still in the future, suggesting the possibility of a transiamong the pivotal work of our tion in our society to something that may have a truer human age, a work that drawe its strength from the spiritual adventure of the artist—an adventure of the artist—an adventure encountered with purity before.

On the Arts Agenda.

An exhibition of British romantic art, "La Peinture Roman-tique en Grande-Bretagne: De Gainsborongh aux Pré-Raphaéiltes," will open Jan. 28 at the Petit Paleis in Paris and remain on view three months. Organized by the British Council in conjunction with France'e Action Artistique, the exhibition is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II and President Georges Pompidou. It consists of 344 oil paintings, watercolors, drawinge and sketches which are worth an estimated £6.5 million.

Göran Gentcle's first season as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, 1972-73, will open with a new production of Bizet's "Carmen" on Sept. 16, with Leonard Bernstein as conductor, Gentele staging, and with the Czech designer Josef Svoboda making his debut at the house. Marilyn Horne and James Mc-Cracken sing Carmen and Don José. The only other new production of the season, Gentele an-nounced, will be Wagner's "Siegfried," a continuation of the Ring cycla begun by Herbert von Kara-

jan, but with Brich Leinsdorf taking over as conductor. The season of 31 weeks will offer 27

The Domaine Musical's eccond series of concerts—Jan. 25 at the Théâtre 71 in Malakoff: and Jan. 26 at the Marseilles -will feature the works of André Boucourechliev and Gilbert Amy, including the first perfor-mances of the former's "Anarchipel" in two versions. Amy will conduct the Domaine's ensemble, with the added participation of pianists Christian Ivaldi and Claude Helffer, percussionists Jean-Pierre Drouet and Sylvio Gualda, and others.

The Stuttgart Ballet, under John Cranko's direction, will tour the Soviet Union from Feb. 1 to March 3, playing in Leningrad, Moscow and Riga. The reper-tory will include "Onegin." "The Taming of the Shrew," "Brouillards," "Salade," "Opus 1," "Initials" and "Hommage & Bolshoi."

The conductor Theodore Bloomfield is tecturing and giving classes at the London Opera Centre to Jan. 28. He will lecture on Jan. 28 on the planning of a German opera house season.

tucks, ruffles and lace.

complete togetherness you've ever seen. He loves the matched-up coat and dress costume, known to stores as the ensemble, when comes to evening clothes, habrings back the satin pumps that are dyed to match the chiffon

There is only one evening look,

down the back to the floor,

in a big way.
Dior uses little jewelry, except. ropes of ivory and ebony beads

of gold and pearls. ing—alother for real life, social
The overall picture at the end customers who can afford them.
of the day is slightly shorter Louis Féraud, whose 9 a.m. col-

Christian Dior Goes In for Pants

By Eugenia Sheppard PARIS, Jan 24-15 was 10 min-utes after the new Moor sol-lection started this afternoon, when the first start special on

when the first strip senseared on the runway.

Marc Behan has been slow to accept parties high sashion, but he has more than maked up for lost time. His parts destines occupy the place once allotted to suits. They are past is extendly failured, shown with high own took, worn under their own jackots and always with big, wide hats.

His pants basig soil and straight with narrow orbits at the ankles and the printed tops either hang outside, belied at the walst, or are tucked inside.

walst, or are tucked inside.

Bohan has a special flair for jackets. He shows them all lengths over his pants from just shows the knees to just grazing

the hiphone. suits for the conservatives, but the panis remain the newest, most completely outemporary part of his collection. He makes them for evening in white creps with the most exquisite long-sleeved, white chiffon blouses all

Bohan has replaced the put ittogether-yourself mood of his last season's collection with the most

He's the only designer so far to bypass the dropped shoulders, the dolman and the kimono sleeves. He does cut his armholes a little less high and his sleeves a little fuller but his only real concession to the bigger look is a cuff set just below the shoulders of some of his coats to make the top

Skirts have edged up to mid knee for the little dresses in the collection. Actually there is just one dress, a shirtwaist with big sleeves and pleated skirt, but it comes in dozens of fabrics and pretty prints and always with its own white or pastel coat or jacket,

too. You can tell a Dior girl a long way off this summer by the twin chiffon scarfs that are knotted around her neck and float

Chiffon and organdy dresses, all colors are full, or slim and slit up the front but always ruffled. Many have their own capes and coats, also ruffled. The craze for ruffles has just hit Paris

and, for evening 1920-ish chains

White organdy and ruffles from Christian Dier.

skirts and wider shoulders. Paris is pleated within an inch of its life, and ruffled when it isn't pleated. Reels are higher. At Louis Féraud this morning they were 4 1/2 inches, and 4-inches at Dior, but always heavy, Alexandre has given most of the models his favorite little boy haircut and it looks well with the wide should-

Philippe Venet has a thousand and one new ideas for coats which have always been his special thing.

All the costs are losser, wider and easier. Some of the shoulders are squared off and look as though they were slightly padded while others slide off gently from yokes at the top and turn into big sleeves, some even bell-shaped.

Almost all Venet'e coats have one thing in common, They show an inch or two of the print cress beneath. The small, round collars are out away from the neck to show a searf wrapped tightiy around with the ends tucked in. Venet's dresses are all just props

to go with the marvelous coats. They are all shirtwaists with full sleeves and pleated skirts but made of interesting prints. They just graze the knees. Scherer

The Duchess of Windsor, Baronne Alain de Rothschild and Pat Lawford all came to Louis Scherera opening Scherer, whose firm was bought last year by the Count and Counters d'Ornano, followed the direction most of the rest of the couture is tak-

lection officially opened the Paris collections this morning caters His skirts are the shortest, well above the knees and his heels are the highest in Paris so far.

Féraud is pleating and ruffling even his knit fashions this season, A white, knit skirt is set in accordion pleats and the top is trimmed in ruffled white wool

Short-haired models wrap thereselves in kimono-sleeved coats over bloused tops and pleat-'ed skirts in red and white Japanese prints. The look is two-piece hut it's really a dress.

Journalista Tha 550 journalists registered for the Paris collections, only a few less than last year and most of the drop-outs are Americans, are taking a dim view, not so

much of the Paris collections as

of the Parls scene, in general, Yves Saint Laurent is showing a small collection to only a few whom he describes as "specialized press," and making bitter enemies of the unspecialized 550, Cardin is not showing at all. He has set his collection for April 1, but not many will have the time or money

to return, Ricci recanted at the last minute, but there is no formal showing, only "by special appoint-ment." Courreges, who originally said no show, has also charged his mind and is notting on a performance in a symnasium at Neuilly.

Temperament, temperament. The Paris conture is hardly putting its best foot forward this

ry responsibility of museums to-

Emily Genauer: The Museum Crisis in America

NEW YORK-When the head of a corporate giant, even of a university, is summarily severed, the event is sure to be of considerable interest and probably even of great importance to the large general public. The firing of a museum director would seem to be less con-sequential, a matter of primary concern to an "in" art world which has watched for some years now as museum directors got caught in a game of musical chairs steadily increasing in

But the Jan 5 bouncing (technically a requested "resig-nation") of John Hightower, director for 20 months of the Museum of Modern Art, is incalculably more significant, apart from the sadness it stirred in many admirers of the engaging, evangelical outspoken, highly successful 38-year-old former director of the New York State Council on the Arts.

It draws international attention to a steadily sharpening dilemma facing almost all museums. By coincidence it is a question also raised by two simultaneous events, the publication in the February issue of Atlantic Monthly of an article called "Secrets of a Museum Director," written by John Walker, retired long-time director of Washington's National Gallery of Art. and the issuance by the Association of Art Museum Directors of a study call-ed "Professional Practices in Art Museums."

Avant-Garde

The dilemma is this: What's a museum for; whom and how does it serve to justify incredibly rising costs for expansion, operation and purchase (costs the public pays through tax exemptions, federal grants and admission fees even in the case of privately endowed museums like the Museum of Modern Art); and is it possible that the whole concept of a museum, traditionally a treasurehouse of objects of value, has become archaic? .

Now the seemingly outrageous question of archaism is not being posed by anti-intellectual,

AUTHORS WANTED



John Hightower

anti-aesthetic forces affronted by the farthest-out enume the avant-gards. It's being askthe farthest-out efforts of ed by the avant-garde itself. which is by definition opposed to Establishment notions of tradition, treasure-houses and art-asobjects-of-financial-and-speculative-value -

It also grows just as surely out of the widening conviction of many artists that if their art is to have any significance as a reflection of contemporary life, emotion, observation, it must deal with a world which, through continuing war and avaricious ecological exploita-tion, is mindlessly and meluctably bent on self-destruction. These artists hold that their art must not only convey the world's race to destroy itself, but should itself also be transient and destructable. The very idea of permanence, they hold, is ridiculous now, as the condi-tion of permanence will be impossible in a nonexistent fu-

Probably not even all of the 150 militant members of the Art Workers Coalition which demonstrated in front of the Museum of Modern Art last. year, winning the sympathetic ear of John Hightower, go that far. But enough artists do, and enough museum directors and foundations are sufficiently sympathetic to their position for a great spate of museums and galleries across the country to have exhibited as art objects holes in the ground, piles of hay, rows of bricks, even framed sheets of notepaper bearing oulculations for impossible pro-

Now obviously many of these patently absurd, childish no-tions reflect their makers desire

themselves even more than their outrage over the state of the world. But the adverse resction they provoke on this account may be hardly less than that stirred in other quarters by some of the statements voiced both by John Walker in his Atlantic reminiscences, and in the museum directors' report, Mr. Walker's is an admittedly elitest (his own word) position. Stating his early and continuing belief that museums "should be places of enjoyment and en-lightenment," he goes on to say, "I am indifferent to their function in community relations, in solving racial problems, in propaganda for any cause . . . I have been unchanging in my failure of any museum is not to be measured by attendance but by the beauty of its col-

lections and the harmony of A museum didector's job, he continues, "is find donors to buy what the curators, after considerable mmend." He must operate his institution efficiently, raise money for purposes and budget, and "frequently pacify his trustees in their often acrimonious internecine fights."
The museum directors' reportgoes nowhere as far as

Walker recommends in this at-titude of which he himself remarks, "I may seem humble, but it is effective." They do agree, however, that a museum director's role is primarily as an efficient, scholarly agent resmaible for running a sound business-type operation and implementing the established policies of the board of trustees for "the museum as it exists," although they -recognize that the director can play an active role in creating new policy by originating suggestions for the board's consideration when conditions change.

Guardians

Essentially they see themselves as diligent guardians, augmenters and showmen of their institutions' treasures, maintaining standards of quality, and expanding the audience for these treasures through "communitydirected programs, membership activities and public relations." Well, it's a reasonable, sen-sible, constructive, honorable, al-

together admirable conception, if interpreted broadly enough by an imaginativa museum director with a courageous board to back

But for an increasing number of young, community-minded museum directors, it projects an outmoded emphasis. The prima-

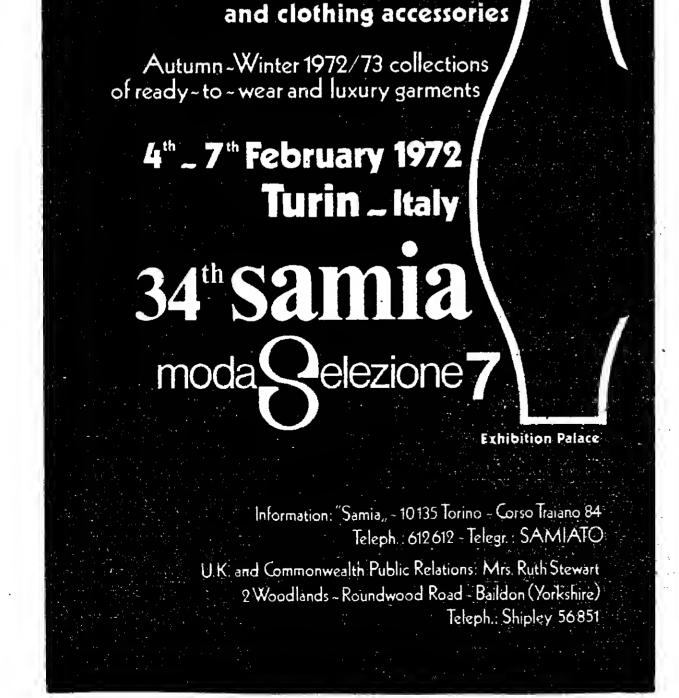
day," said Hightower in conver-sation the other day, is "educato utilize the arts in an essentially new approach, so the largest number of lives we can reach out to become richer as a result, and people become more articulate in a variety of different ways, as well as more conscious of their Museums are trapped by history. Their curatorial staffs mostly approach their jobs from the scholarly and his-torical point of view, which is inmore didactic approach is ne-cessary than most curators, despite their obligation to help the public understand, want to contend with. They should see museums as a place where scholarly notions are celebrated, but also challenged. Trustees, on the other hand, think of art as a commodity. Financial gurus dominate museum boards in America. They bring to museum problems their business practices which are not necessarily sympathetic. As a result of the at-titudes of both groups, the public gets short shrift. And artists themselves don't make it any easier. Some of their new concepts are just trickery. How can you expect museum trustees of a work of art as a valuable and permanent object, to buy and preserve something that regists ownership because its maker's basic idea and therefore the form he used to project demands im-

"Still, the museum should show and even buy some of such things anyway, as aesthetic conceptions envisioning human experience. Maybe they coght to be put in separate buildings, away from time-tested, priceless master-

Caught in the squeeze of all three groups, museum directors, says John Walker in his article, have suffered nervous indigestion, insomnia, alcoholism, and "other aberrations." Two of them he adds, James Rorimer of the Metropolitan Museum, and Francis Henry Taylor, his predecessor. had their lives shortened.

Almost 26 years ago, while he was at the Metropolitan, Taylor wrote a brilliant and bitter series of essays called "Babel's Tower" in which he wrote that the mueeum "is no longer the rich man's folly. The emphasis for our generation must be expository and explanatory..."

Francis Taylor left the Metropolitan before he died. He left, ha told me in an interview, "because I could no longer stand



Beecham Raises Offer Telex Files For Take-over of Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. M. (AP-DJ).— is between Beecham and Boots."

The battle to take over Glaxo

The battle to take over Glaxo

In a statement, Glaxo said that

Beecham, "by rushing out a maceuticals company, heated up again over the weekend with Beecham Group Ltd., strongly rebuffed by Glazo once, raising its offer for the company's ordinary stock to 1985 million (equivalent to slightly more than \$1 billion) in Beecham ordinary shares and

Originally, Beecham offered Glaxo spurned that offer. Then, on Jan. 12, Boots Co. made a £340 million offer for Glazo, which welcomed the bid and recommended its acceptance to chareholders

Beecham is a big pharmacentical and proprietary drug com-pany. Boots makes and distribntes pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and tolletries, and has about 1.600 retail outlets throughout Britein. Beecham said that, for every 20 Glazo shares, it would offer to exchange 29 Beecham ordi-

nary shares and \$52 of 5 percent loan stock Glaro shares rose sharply to-day on the London Stock Exchange to 527 pence, up 19. Boots eased 3 to 228 pence. Beecham fell 15 to 297 1/2.

Question of Choice The new Beecham offer says that as Glazo's directors have embraced the concept of merger with another company." Glaro is unlikely to remain independent. The document adds, "The choice

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (NYT) .-The

Soviet Union has announced the

launching of its first container-

ship in a continuing drive to

expand its merchant fleet, already

among the largest in the world.

Tass, the official press agency.

said the new ship, the Sestro-retsky, would be the first of 20.

such special-purpose vessels to be

built during the current five-year plan (1971-75). The agency did not specify the date of the

During the five year period, the Soviet fleet is scheduled to

grow from more than 12 million.

deadweight tons in 1970 to al-

most 17 million by 1975. The total Soviet shipping tumage in 1960 was barely three million

The Soviet Union is now be-

In a statement, Glazo said that Beecham, "by rushing out a dramatically higher offer than

its first without even waiting for the formal Boots-Glaxo proposals, betrays its desperate need of CHam." Giano also referred to U.S. anti-trust proceedings pending against Beecham. "In the original

offer, there was entirely inadequate disclosure of vital facts about the potentially ruinous anti-trust suits in which Beecham is engaged in the United States," it said.

Beecham replied that its U.S. legal advisers are satisfied after "the most extensive and thorough review of the position" that the anti-trust action regarding its semi-synthetic penicillin can be successfully defended. In its offer made Sunday,

Beecham called a Giaxo-Boots merger "largely insular in na-ture," and added that "combining a preponderantly domestic retail business with a pharmaceutical manufacturer would be unduly dependent on the home Beecham said a Beecham - Glazo combination "would create a British pharmsceutical group of considerable international stature, better able

to compete and grow."

Beecham said that under its Glavo shareholders would hold about 45 percent of the enlarged group—"a greater proportion than Glaxo's present contribution to combined earn-

U.S.S.R. Launches Its First Container Ship

among the world's shipping na-

Liberia, Britain and Norway.

tions in tonnage, behind Japan,

Most of the rapid expansion

of Soviet shipping has taken place over the last decade as

a result of a U.S. embargo on vessels doing business with Com-

munist countries. A large num-ber of lines ceased to engage

in Communist trade, stimulating

the Soviet Union's own program

containerships, which are being

built in the Vybord shippard near

Leningrad, each ship will be

capable of carrying about 200 containers in its holds and on

In another development area,

the Soviet Union bas acknow-

ledged that its-all-out effort to

develop a new generation

According to the report on

of expansion.

\$875 Million Suit on IBM

Charges 'Monopoly,' Asks Partial Break Up TULSA, Okla, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Telex Corp. said today it has filed an anti-trust suit against International Business Mechines Corp. asking treble damages amounting to more than \$875

million and asking that IBM be forced to divest itself of some of its businesses. Floyd Walker, Telex attorney, said the suit charges that IEM has used its "monopoly" power "to prevent free and open com-

The suit charges that IBM has effectively "locked out" Telex and other peripheral equipment manufacturers through its fixed term plan which tended to lock customer into using IBM. peripheral equipment for a period of up to two years by offering large discounts. The suit notes that last July, IBM raised prices on mainframe equipment on which it had little

or no competition, thereby re-couping any losses it may have suffered by offering discounts on peripheral equipment. The company asked the federal court here to order a divestment of IBM "to the extent that a number of competitive entities be created" within the computer industry from the original com-

ment is a key goal of the five-

An article in Pravda, the Com-

munist party newspaper, said

that a prototype of a so-called

third generation computer had been built in Minsk, but that

there was no indication how

soon the computer would be

manufactured in quantities for

The country has been lagging

by at least seven years in the development of the most modern

generation of computers, which

rely on miniature circuitry in-

Among factors delaying the

production of the new machine, identified as the ES-1020, Pravda

listed a shortage of mathema-ticians trained for computer de-

sign and the failure of the elec-

corporated into tiny crystals.

commercial use.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the

Du Pont Net Soars 46% in Quarter New Brokerage Fees

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IHT).— Du Pont reported today a mas-aive 46 percent improvement in fourth-quarter earnings from the depressed year-ago total. Sales were up 12.2 percent.

The giant chemical company, whose profits have been in a tailspin since 1969, reported a

Court Probes IOS France

By R.A. Hutchison GENEVA, Jan 24 (WP) -A damage suit against Investors Overseas Services (IOS) by its former treasurer has sparked a court inquiry into the intricately structured administration of the group's French service company. The \$100,000 civil action was filed against Services Administratifs IOS France, in the French district court of Bourg-en-Bresse by Melvin N. Lechner, chief fi-nancial IOS officer at the time

Although headquartered in Geneva, with administrative offices just across the border in Ferney-Voltaire, France, IOS Ltd. is a non-resident Canadian cor-

of the September, 1969, TOS Ltd.

Tax Probe Feared

IOS officials have expressed concern that the court inquiry into the Ferney-Voltaire operations may be extended to include an audit of the French company's books by the French fiscal ser-

The case is complicated because the corporate finance division, which handled most of the bookkeeping for the myriad of IOS subsidiaries around the world, was centralized at the adminis-

trative complex in Ferney. In addition, some 750,000 TOS client files are kept in the Ferney offices, but company sources said their contents are supposedly "privileged" under French law and therefore are not normally accessible to investigations of this nature.

Mr. Lechner alleged in his complaint that he was subjected to professional ridicule by being barred from his office upon re-turning to the Ferney complex from a summer vacation in 1970, at the height of the IOS crisis. He is claiming \$45,000 in damages, another \$45,000 for one year's severance pay, and \$10,000

in expenses.
"TOS officials have noted that Mr. Lechner's claim almost exactlitted to be roughly in fifth place pectations. Computer develop- ponents for the new computers. outstanding with the company, to supply com- ly corresponds to a loan he has

16.7 percent earnings gain in the third quarter. Nevertheless, for all of last year net income was up 69 percent—due in large part to the 21 percent decline registered in the first three months

of the year. Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions). 958.0 854.0
Profits (millions). 95.0 65.0
Per Share 1.95 1.32 Xear Revenue (millions). 3,848,0 3,618,0

Profits (millions).. 357.0 334.0 Per Share 7.23 6.88 Turnover last year was up 6.4 percent.

AT & T

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ). -American Telephone & Tele-graph expects 1972 earnings to move upward from the plateau of the past three years and "move closer" to the company's historical 5 to 6 percent annual earnings growth rate, chairman HI. Romnes said today.

AT&T's final figures for 1971 are likely to be about \$2.25 billion, or \$4.02 a share, against \$2.19

Amstar | Second Quarter | 1972 | 19710 | | Revenue (millions) | 152.4 | 159.7 | | Profits (millions) | 2.55 | 4.42 | | Per Share | 0.68 | 1.24 | | First Hair | Glamour Issues Hit **Profit-Taking Sends Prices**

Revenue (millions). 355.9 344.0 Profits (millions). 8.05 9.49 Per Share 2.15 2.66 Ashland Oil First Quarter

Revenue (millions). 426.3 402.5 Profits (millions).. 19.4 16.9 Per Share 0.79 Crown Zellerbach

Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions). 259.1 247.1
Profits (millions). 5.44 11.74 Per Share 0,22 0,50 Revenue (millions), 9824 955.3 Profits (millions). 30.52 41.91 Per Share 1.27 1.77

Ethyl *Fourth Quarter 1971 1976 Revenue (millions), 143.2 135.3 Profits (millions).. 7.92 Per Share Revenue (millions). 577.1 556.9 Profits (millions). 38.24 35.58 Per Share 3.36 3.06

General Foods

Third Quarter 1871 1979 Revenue (millions). 616.4 562.6 Profits (millions). 28.16 28.51 Revenue (millions). 1,765.0 1,624.0 Profits (millions).. 84.0 86.38 Per Share 1.68 1.73

Kaiser Aluminum & Chem. Fearth Quarter 1971 1970 Revenue (millions). 198.02 198.72 Profits (millions).. 1.67 11.22 Per Share 0.05 0.55 Revenue (millions). 904.53 880.93 Profits (millions).. 27.0 50.56 Per Share 1.25 2.49

Koppers Revenue (millions). 156.1 1441 4.33 0.31 0.75 0.19 Profits (millions).. Per Share Year Revenue (millions). 598.4 532.8

Profits (millions).. 1853 11.7 Per Share 3.26 Nabisco Fourth Quarter 1971 1970 Revenue (millions). 288.3 252.8

Profits (millions).. 15.49 12.79 Per Share 1.03 0.85 Xear Revenue (millions).1,070.0 944.1 Profits (millions) .. 49.89 43.4 Per Share 3.31 2.89

Tex. Eastern Transmission Year Revenue (millions). 734.0 652.5 Profits (millions).. 67.6

Per Share 2.89 2.7



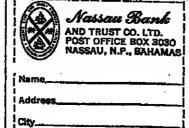
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its own growth statistics "for several months" and believes a definite upturn is under way in the U.S. economy, Mr. Romnes said. "We are laying plans on the basis that we are going to have a modest improvement in the economy this year . . . We expect a good year but not a boom year," he said.

Small Saving to Investors

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The following table, compiled by Source Equities Inc., shows what the new rates will mean to small investors.

PRICE PER SHARE

Per \$5 \$10 \$20 \$30 \$40 \$50 Order Old New Old N

In comparison with the \$15 surcharge and commission basis on 100 shares of a \$5 stock—a saving of only \$1.60.

On the other hand, 100 shares of a \$40 stock will cost an additional 7.4 percent, or \$4 Most Big Board stocks sell in the

Plunging on N.Y. Exchange

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT). Morgan, its general counsel and a vice-president. The NYSE late

today banned all stop orders in

Both Control Data and Pola-

roid dropped more than 2. ARA Services dipped 13/4. Merrill

Lynch retreated 1 1/8. But Bausch

Artic Enterprises, a big gainer over the last year, fell 4 to 33 3/4.

The company is a leading pro-

Echlin Manufacturing fell 13/4 to 66 after directors voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

Volume contracted to 15.64 mil-

lion shares—slightly more than the daily average in 1971—from

Friday's 18.81 million. The actual statistics on market

breadth showed 426 advances and

1,045 declines. There were 38

As for the Dow average, this

11.24 on Nov.

represented the largest loss since the indicator fell 11.24 on Nov.

11, in reaction to the uncertainty

over the outcome of Phase 2

change ended the session lower.

The exchange index fell .16 to 26.56. Declining issues led advances 697 to 255. Volume fell to

4.42 million shares from 4.74 mil-

Watney Bids to Absorb

International Distillers

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Watney Mann Ltd. brewery group today offered to buy the 62.4 per-cent of shares it does not already

own in International Distillers &

The merger offer puts a price tag of £128 million on IDV. The

offer is made on a share exchange

basis, but Watney said arrange-ments are being made to provide

not yet reacted to the move.

an alternative cash offer. IDV has

Vintners Ltd. (IDV).

Stocks on the American Ex-

Levitz until further notice.

& Lomb rose 1/4.

ducer of snowmobiles,

highs and five lows.

controls

lion Friday.

-New York Stock Exchange prices sagged today in the

sharpest decline in more than two

months as recent glamour favor-

ites were hit by substantial losses.
The market's action, many

brokers said, mirrored profit-taking in the wake of the big

post-Thanksgiving advance. "But there was some loss-taking, too,"

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, closing at its poorest level of the day, ended with a drop of

10.62 at 896.32. It thus finished

below the 900 mark for the first

time in nearly three weeks. One

More than 1,000 issues wound

International Business Machines

fell 7 3/4 to 360 1/2, its low for

its 1971-72 high of 370. TBM has

been helped by rising earnings

and a wave of brokerage house

Levitz Furniture, an issue that

generated a lot of attention today,

did not open until moments be-

fore the final bell. Levitz, the

company that glamorized whole-

sale-furniture selling, plummeted

9 1/4 to 149 on a turnover of

18,100 shares.
This was the stock that traded

last week at a record price of

159 1/4, which compares with its

1970 low of 13 3/8. Levitz does

not pay a cash dividend, but a combination of blistering sales

gains, fast-climbing profits and

heavy institutional buying turned

The reason behind today's sharp

The article stated, "Some busi-

Levitz issued a rebuttal to the

ness dealings by Levitz Furniture

setback was an article in Barron's

it into a phenomenal winner.

headlined "All in the Family."

look a bit too cozy."

up as losers, emphasizing the gen-

eral nature of the setback.

broker observed that "the market

just looks tired."

admitted one Wall Streeter.

AT&T Earnings billion, or \$3.90 a share, in 1970. Given U.S. Approval

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).

The government gave the final go-shead over the weekend to the long-planned change in sales commissions on stock transactions, but the new schedule of commissions will probably not go into effect before about March 1.

The last governmental hurdle was cleared on Saturday when the Cost of Living Council sold that it would exempt changes in brokerage fees from price con-trols, provided they were cartified by the Securities & Exchange Commission as "consistent with the goals of the economic stabilization program."

The SEC has made the neces-

sary certification of the proposed new schedule of fees. It is supposed to result in lower sales commissions overall than the present fee schedule, including the "temporary" 15 percent surcharge on smaller orders that has been in effect since April, 1970. If the new fees are compared with the old permanent fee schedule, without the surcharge, they are higher in most instances.

The delay in putting the new sales commissions into effect will come about, in part, because the exchange's members need time to reprogram their computers, according to Robert W. Haack, president of the exchange. Another issue has also ariren in connection with the new sales commissions that will slow things, Mr. Haack disclosed.

This involves a proposal on the part of the exchange, which it made under pressure from the SEC, that brokers who are not members of the exchange be permitted to do business in insted stocks for their customers at a 40 percent discount from the fees charged the general public. When the exchange proposed this, it included a requirement that such nonmember brokers be

required to do their own recordkeeping for customers' accounts.

The SEC objected to this, and the exchange is about to change its rules to leave the question of who carries the customer's accounts an optional one between the two brokers involved in the oeal. Adoption of this change in the proposal, which Mr. Hanck described as "no big deal," will require a time-consuming amendment to the exchange's constitu-

One Dollar-

LONDON (AP-DJ).-The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

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U.S. Plants Abroad Aid Economy, Study Says fees from them, benefit the U.S. balance of payments by approximately \$3 billion a By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).-For some time now, organized labor and hig industry have been at loggerheads over whether the growing use of foreign factories by U.S. companies throws American workers out of jobs and aggravates the balance-of-pay-ments problem. The big unknown is what would have happened to the domestic economy had the manufacturers never ventured abroad.

A research team at the Harvard Business School has now completed a study of the question and it concludes that, compared with the likely alternative, direct foreign investment is decidedly healthy both for employment at home and the balance of payments in the long run.

The burden of the study, done under a

\$40,000 contract from the Department of Commerce, is that most U.S. foreign investments are "defensive" in that had the producer continued to operate only in the United States, it would have lost its markets to foreign competitors.

The Harvard team estimates that about 600,000 white and blue-collar jobs in this country are directly linked to overseas operations by multinational companies.
These are management and support personnel in the home office and production workers needed to supply the foreign plants.

Aid to Balance of Payments Further, the study argues that the net trade effects of the foreign plants, as well an dividends, royalties and management

The issue is coming to a head because of mounting labor pressure for curbs on foreign investment. The so-called Burke-Hartke bill before Congress would impose tax penalties on foreign investments and control the outflow of capital and technology. Labor claims that by transferring technology to countries where labor is cheap, industry is promoting employment abroad at the expense of American jobs.

The book value of direct U.S. invest-ments abroad was \$78.1 billion in 1970, according to the Commerce Department, and the figure is growing by about \$8 million a

The conclusions of the study are based on nine case histories in industries that account for 90 percent of U.S. foreign investment. For competitive reasons only, two companies agreed to be identified: Kimberly-Clark, which recently built a paper mill in Canada, and Gulf Oil, which has established crude oil terminals in Kuwait and Ireland to supply European customers. The remaining companies, equally well-known, were in food, chemicals, rubber, metals, machinery, electronies and automobiles.

Unions have been most vocal in their complaints about foreign-made electronics products. The study focused on a company that opened a plant in Taiwan to assemble car and tractor radio components

for shipment back to the United States. Analysis indicated that failure to take steps would have meant losing the home market to Japanese makers over a five-year period.

The study found that there was indeed a net loss of over 1,000 U.S. jobs a year over the first few years of operations in Taiwan. But after five years, the loss was recouped and U.S. employment increased by 734 employees a year over what it would have been without the foreign plant.

Similarly the plant had a negative effect on the balance of payments for the first three years. But during the fourth year, the alternative of not going abroad began to cost \$16.4 million more in payments deficits than the foreign venture, largely be-

import the whole radio from Japan. The study offers two main policy recommendations. First, U.S. income would be increased by making it easier to move resources into new industries with a "hightechnology base," such as computers, which have a better competitive position than older products such as benzene and polyethylene.

Second, the government should make a greater effort to help American workers who lose their jobs because of changes in trade patterns.

"An adequate adjustment assistance program," the report concludes, "would be more appropriate than proposals aiming at isolation of the United States from the rest

article in a statement by Henry FIN FIRE MODERNE IN MEXICAN BANK **SECURITIES**

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VW Developing Front-Drive Car, **MagazineReports**

HAMBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ). Volkswagen is developing a car with front-wheel drive powered by either a conventional piston or rotary Wankel engine, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported to-The car, it said, is scheduled for

introduction in autumn 1974. A VW spokesman declined comment on the report. "We aren't discussing our future model planning in public," he said, adding that Der Spiegel "got several things mixed up" in its report. Correcting it would amount to disclosing plans that VW is not willing to discuss publicly, he

Packard Is Re-Elected PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP), David Packard has been elected chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard, the job he left in 1969 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense. He retired from the Defense Department DOSE Dec. 13.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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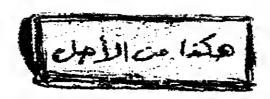
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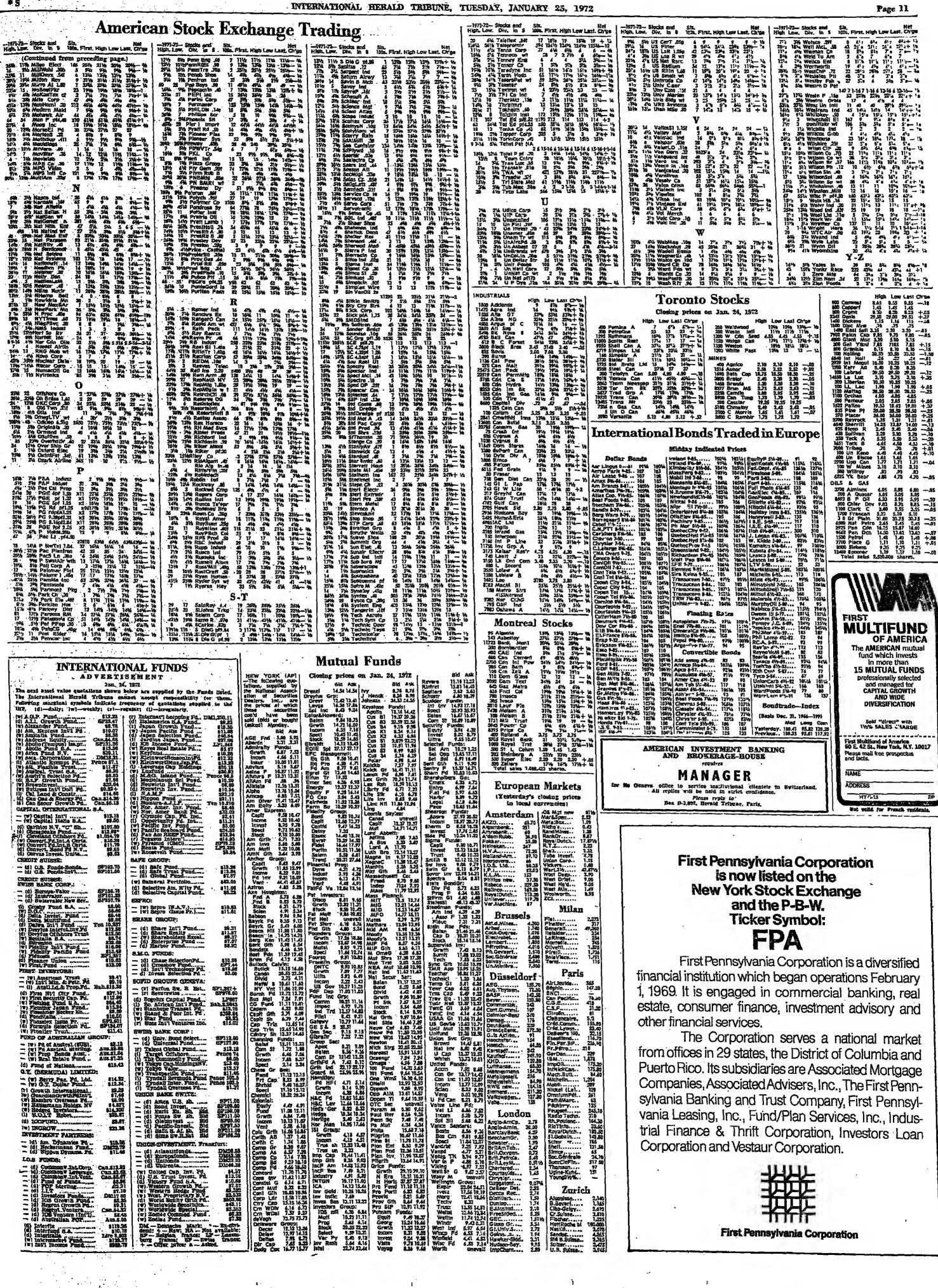
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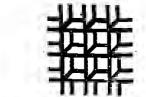
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BLONDIE 1 COLLECTED BUT I HAD A TENHOOLLAR BILL HIDDEN N I THREW

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

such bids are less attractive in second position than first or third seats, and West bid instead a modest one dismond.

North made a take-out double. and South jumped invitationally to two spades after East hid hearts. West bid three diamonds and eventually defended against four spades. East judged his. hand worth a penalty double. He held two potential tricks, and the misfit in diamonds might

work in favor of the defense. West led the diamond king, and the defense went astray because the partnership was using standard leads, in which a king may be led from kingqueen or ace-king. Usually the

♦ KQ9 ♥ KQ82 A A873 EAST WEST A A754 © 109643 Ø KQ1096543 SOUTH (D) O. A87 . Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East Dbl. 3 A... Pass Pass

2 4

4 4

Pass 3.0 Pass Pass

After a pass from Sonth one ambiguity quickly resolves itself, might expect West to preempt but East had to guess at the in four or five diamonds. But first trick, and he guessed wrong. East assumed that his partner held the acc-king of diamonds, so he withheld his ruff, hoping West would take two diamond

tricks and then shift to a club. But when East discarded a heart, South won with the dismond ace and led a heart. This established a discard for the declarer's potential club loser, and the defenders could take only their two aces and one diamond. Contract made. East would have had no trouble

if he had been using a system common in Europe, Rusinow, that avoids the ambiguity of the kinglead; ace from ace-king. This system is now popular with many experts.

Had he known about the diamond ace, East would have ruffed the first trick, led to his partner's heart ace, and ruffed another diamond, with the spade ace as the setting trick,

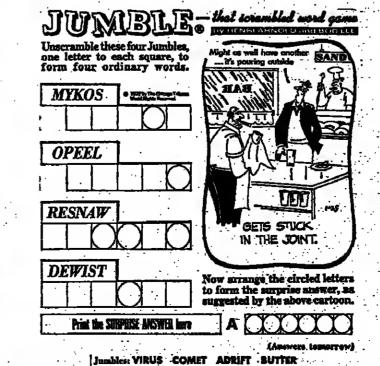


DENNIS THE MENACE

Pass West led the diamond king.



 ${
m I}$ never put one of those things in any anouth unless IT'S GOT A ICE CREAM BAR ON IT!



wers If you're not married you can't have dit - A DIVORCE

... Arter Town

THE MOON'S A BALLOON

By David Niven: Putnam. 380 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Oh. perhapa some readers will find it a touch on the English side, especially in the early parts, where young Niven, "horrible little boy," is bouncing from school to school, and later trying to make a go of a career as an army officer. But even here there are Nessle the cockney prostitute (who used to picnic with the 14-year-old Niven at one of his schools) and Trubshawe the complext eccentric (see Gentleman with Mustache and Fioral Crown in illustration), not to mention Niven's racy wit and fine sense of the absurd. And everywhere else in the book there are successes, hearthreaks, comedies, glamorous names, more glamorous names and insidey Hollywood gossip, not to mention much more of Niven's racy wit and fine sense of the absurd. All in all, an amusing story with plenty of out-loud laughs, and I would leave it, at that and spend

here. So we fall back on Niven's career—no disastrons plunge. The sources of his success seem to have been a capacity to meet and charm important people and a willingness to try almost anything. After a youth and young manhood of ripening these tal-ents—at the expense of a family, a school system, a military col-lege (Sandhurst) and an infantry regiment which did not always understand-Niven decided to resign his commission and seek his

the rest of this column entertain-ing you with Niven anecdotes but

for the fact that most of the

best ones simply can't be printed

fortune in America. A \$40-a-week job as the "first and worst salesman" for Jack Kreindeer's new, post-prohibition 21 Brands, Inc., did not seem promising, but in the meantime Niven was adding to his list of influential acquaintances, and the influential acquaintances felt that Hollywood was the place for him to be So Hollywood it was

And the magic began to work. It is not clear exactly how it worked-it might have been the result of a steambath with Douglas Fairbanks, or a polo game at Darryl Zanuck's in which Niven's pony bit Zanuck on the behind, or a party aboard an English cruiser that ended with Niven's boarding Irving Thalberg's copy of HMS Bounty; or an off-color limerick mouthed in desperation during a screen test, or a com-bination of all these incidents: but in almost no time at all Niven, still without any acting experience to speak of, was signed tro-Goldwyn-Mayer. From that point on it was a

joyride to stardom, which culminated in the role of Phileas Fogg in Mike Todd's extravagant "Around the World in 80 Days"

WE have here, in film star and an Oscar for the portrayal of the lonely major in Terence his life and times, the first juicy Rattigan's "Separate Tables"—a all day lollipop of the new book ride interrupted only by the familiar contract fights with Sam Goldwyn, a bizarre accident that killed Niven's first wife, and World War II, when Niven returned to England to serve in an elite force of commandos.

"Young man, you did a very fine thing to give up a promis-ing career to fight for your country," Winston Churchill told him over dinner at Ronnie and Nancy Tree's. And added, "Mark you. had you not done so, it would have been despicable!"

. But always there were the glamorous people who seem to have fluttered around Niven like moths around the candle (or vice versa). There was Chaplin to advise him to "learn to listen." There was Garbo swimming nude to various swimming pools. There was Benchley to cable him from Venice that "streets full of water. Advise." There was Joseph Kessel eating a champagne glass, 'stem and all."

There was Larry Olivier singing dead seriously. "The Messiah" to the piano accompaniment of a hysterical Vivien. There were Betty and Bogey and the rat pack, which according to Niven was simply a generous group of friends who once accidentally let loose several white rats at Romanoff's. There were walks in a garden with Churchill and a weekend at Camp David with J.F.K. And there was Elizabeth Taylor saying, "If someone was stupid enough to offer me a mil-lion dollars to make a picture, I was certainly not dumb enough to turn it down."

.Toward the end of his tale. Niven fights with the urge to wax sentimental, a common and disastrous failing of most Hollywood autobiographies. But just as he has managed to keep his ego in hand, to depreciate his talent without protesting too much, to drop a ton of names without actually seeming a name-dropper, he wins the last fight too, more or less. At the end he finds a new generation beating at his door, blowing grass in his face (nothing new to a fellow who used to break ket with Erroli Flynn), and telling him that "it was cats like me ... who ruined the movie business with our had taste and lack of imagination." Then a goddaughter drags him to a swinging party. He escapes for air. He sees "an old childhood friend" up in the sky, and thinks of the e. e. cummings poem that begins "Who knows if the moon's a balloon, coming out of a keen city in the sky-filled with pretty people?" He is telling us, I take it, what his life demonstrates there are more ways to get high than one can shake stick at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD.

-By Will Weng

21 Loose garment 24 Type of bread 25 More particular

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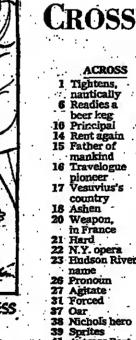
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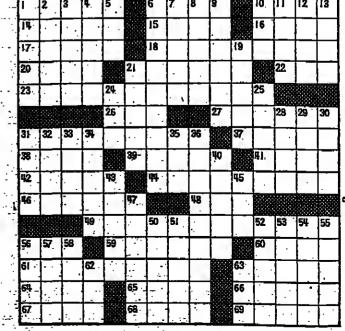
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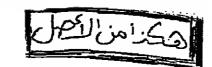
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Abbr.





4 AFC Field Goals **Kicked by Stenerud**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP). Jan Stenerud, the Kenses City Chiefs' Disce-kicher and the goat of pro football's longest game in history last month, kicked four field goals yesterday as the American Conference All-Stars beat the National Conference, 26-13, in the 22d annual National Foot-The soccer-style kicker succeed-

Miller Barber Faces Archer In Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 24 (NYT). George Archer, who says he doesn't like the 18-hole playoffs in golf, found himself in another

one.
With a closing 68 yesterday, he finished in a tie with Miller Barber at 273 in the Dean Martin-Tucson Open after Bobby Richols, the third-round leader, had a disastrous double bogey 6 at the last hole and dropped to third.

Archer prefers sudden-death isions when there is a deadlock for first. But because he will receive a \$5,000 bonus, as will Barber, he smiled when he declared. "I don't mind that extra pay." Two weeks ago the former ranch hand from Gilroy, Calif., walked off with the \$30,000 first prize plus the bonus award when he won the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open in a three-way

Since Jack Nicklaus beat John. Miller last Sunday in the Crosby event at Peoble Beach in a one-hole overtime decision, today's extra test is the third playoff in three successive tourneys. First prize is \$30,000 of the \$150,000 purse and second is worth \$17,100. Barber moved from a tie for

eighth in the last round with a closing seven-under-par 65 after a front nine of 81 that included six birdies.

Nichols, starting the day a stroke shead of Archer, finished at 275 on a 71 after enjoying the lead until the last six holes. Archer, playing in the trio just ahead of Wichols, bagged an important deuce at the 17th to go 15 modes and the rangy Californian coolly two-putted from 90 feet for a par at the 18th to tie Barber. Nichols was about to drive at

the 18th when a child among the speciators began to cry. He backed away and then stepped up to the ball again before driving. was a had drive," he said. later. "I have no excuses, but the hall hit the mound and kick-

ed le't into the pond." After the penalty stroke, Nithols was in a hunker on his third, reached the green in four, and two putted for the 6.

FINAL SCORES

ed on field goals from 25, 23, 48 and 42 yards as the AFC avenged the 27-6 Lss to the NFC in last Pro Bowl, the first since the

Stenerud missed two relatively easy attempts in Kansas City's playoff loss to the Miami Dolphins in a game that went into two overtime periods.

Stenerud also missed his first two attempts in the Pro Bowl before connecting on his next four attempts. The 48-yarder, 4 yards short on the Pro Bowl record broke a 6-6 tie in the third quar-

ter.
The National Conference, a slight favorite off its performance last year in this game and the Super Bowl victory by Dallas, cut the AFC lead to 19-13, in the fourth quarter on a 2-yard touch-down run by San Francisco's Vic-Washington, But Floyd Little of Denver put the game out of reach with 82 seconds to play when he

Kensas City's Len Dawson pass-ed 5 yards to Milt Morin of Cleveland for the AFC's first touchdown in the third period, and Stenerud's 42-yard field goal with 9 seconds gone in the fourth quar-ter gave the AFC a 19-6 lead. Stangard tied the Pro Bowl record for field goals set by Bert Rechi-

char of Baltimore in 1957, The NFC soored first on a 50yard pass from Detroit's Greg Landry to Minnesota's Bob Grim in the second quarter. But Curt Knight's extra-point kick was deby Baltimore's Bubba Smith.

The AFC, behind quarterback Bob Griese of Miami, dominated the first quarter but couldn't score. Twice Griese moved his team to within field-goal range, but Stenerud's first chance from 38 yards out was deflected by De-troit's Mike Lucci and his second effort, from 28 yards out, was wide

.The NFC's starting quarterback, larger Stanbach of Dallas, could not penetrate the AFC defense. Landry was at the controls when the National Conference scored both its touchdowns.

Merlin Olsen, defensive tackie of the Los Angeles Rams, suffered possible torn ligaments in his left knee in the second quarter.

Whalers Hire Kelley.

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (AP) - Jack Kelley, Boston University's hockey coach for the past 10 years, was named today general manager and coach of the New England Whalers in the newly formed World Hockey Association, Kelley, who led Boston U. to starifrat

219 Reach Monte Carlo

No Top Entries Penalized After 1st Stage of Auto Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 24 (UFI).

The first stage of the Monte Carlo auto rally ended today with 219 out of 264 cars surviving the three-day trek across Europe from nine starting points.

All the favorities, including Swedes Bjorn Waldegaard, Porsche; Harry Kallstorn, Lancia; Ove Andersson, Alpine Renault, and Firms Raumo Asitonen, Datsun; and Timo Makinen, Ford. swept onto the Monaco quayside without being penalized on their 3 700-kilometer (2,300-mile) jour-

their 72 hour non-stop ordeal. Tony Fall of Britain, driving the second red Japanese team Datsun, said snow would be "the great leveler."
"It eliminates many of the differences between the cars and

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Swiss Mattle

Tops Who's Who

Of Ski Unknowns

By Bernard Kirsch

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 24 (IHT).—There were a million little things to be done today and the least important appeared to be a World Cup giant slalom. The race became a hit less meaningless to everyone but Werner Mattle-when Mattle led the Who's Who of Unknowns down the slopes.

Also in the top 10 was an Adolf Roesti, an Alired Hagn, one Engelbard Pargates and a Herbert Plank, while finishing 13th and 14th were a pair of Schmalzis Fherhard and Helmort

Today's race was the final one before the Winter Olympics open in 16 days in Sapporo, Japan. Mattle, 22, at least will have a chance at part of the wealth, glory and gold medals, as he won the eighth and final position on the Swiss men's team. It is unlikely that he will repeat at Sap-poro, for then the big-name men will not be thinking of little things.

The top three men in the World Cup standings did not finish today's two-heat giant slalom. Henri Duvillard of France, leader with 97 points, fell for the second straight day. Jean-Noël Augert of France, yesterday's sialom winner and cup runnerup with 94 points, had a misty first run, finishing more than 2 seconds behind his cousin, Jean-Pierre Augert, who led at that

Jean-Noël was angry after his first run through 59 gates and over 1,300 meters (more than three-quarters of a mile) because he couldn't see the course, which was hidden in a thick fog. It was a poor practice run for the Games. On the second heat, also over 1,300 meters and 59 gates but in clear conditions, Jean-Noël fell and his cousin, once considered the better prospect of the two before he broke legs in 1969 and '70, followed suit, also tumbling, at the fourth gate.

Kerl Schranz, third in the World Cup standings with 83 points, casually went off course during the first heat and had lots of time to pack his tags. The Austrians leave for Sapporo tomorrew, about two days earlier than most of the teams.

everybody's getting ready to travel." said Hans Jaeger, the Swiss coach, "I still have so many things to do before we go



UFO-Swiss Werner Mattle en route to World Cup giant slalom victory.

to Sapporo. Still, it is a World Cup race, and if you win, you get 25 points." Then, referring to the fog he said, "A race like this is not good for the top com-

petitors. It is good for the young."

So while the top men, with the exception of Gustavo Thomi of Italy, were going off course, barely able to see three gates in advance, the lesser lights, in the third and fourth seeds, after the top 30 had skied, had clear sailing when the fog lifted.

The young men played it safe in the second run, happy to finish, and with their first-heat margins, stayed near the top Mattle had only the 10th best time on the second run, but still won with a total of 3 minutes 0.91 seconds. Roesti, who made the Swiss Olympic team yesterday with an eighth in the sislom, finished in 3:00.96.

Thorni Is Smooth Thoeni, the probable Olympic favorite over Jean-Noël Augert (Jean-Pierre did not

LEADING FINISHERS

Merner Mattie, 2witz. . 2:00.91 (1:38.58, 1:32.33)
Adolf Roesti, 2witz. . 3:00.96 (1:39.76, 1:21.20)
Gustavo Thomi, Italy . 3:01.45 (1:40.23, 1:31.22)
Ed Bruggmann, Ewitz. 3:01.83 (1:41.01, 1:20.83)
Affred Hagn. W. Germ. 3:01.83 (1:39.91, 1:31.92)
R. Rossat-Mignod. Fr. 3:02.10 (1:40.30, 1:21.80)
E. Pargatzi, Ewitz. . 3:02.81 (1:39.23, 1:22.08)
Josef Loldi, Anstra. . 3:02.47 (1:29.25, 1:22.51)
Andree Bachleds, Pol. 3:02.49 (1:40.93, 1:21.56)
Herbert Plank, Italy . 3:02.53 (1:39.10, 1:22.94)

When the race was over at about 3 p.m. most of the smiling skiers descended the mountain by lift and then, acting faster than they had done all day, rushed to their hotel rooms and packed. The real season would soon be starting. WORLD CUP LEADERS

make the team) and Duvillard, was smooth

in his two runs and totaled 3:01.45. His World Cup winning form of last season is

coming back as he finished second in yes-

terday's slalom. Finishing fourth for the second time in

West Germany. And scoring World Cup points for the first time were Pargatzi of

Switzerland, who received 4 points for seventh place, and Plank, of Italy, who

finished 10th and earned 1 point. Cousins

Eberhard and Helmut Schmalzi of Italy

The top U.S. performance was by Eric Poulsen, of Olympic Valley, Calif., who is in the first seed. He finished the two heats in 24th place.

were 13th and 14th

giant slalom this season was Hagn of

1. Heari Duvillard. France
2. Jean-Noël Augert, France
2. Karl Schrans, Austria
4. Gastave Thoeni, Italy
5. Andrrej Bachleds. Folund
6. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland
7. Heini Messner, Austria
7. Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland
7. Walter Treach, Switzerland
7. Walter Treach, Switzerland
7. Roger Rossat-Mignod, France

NHL Leader Stops 34 Maple Leaf Shots

Black Hawks' Esposito Scores 5th Shutout

NEW YORK: Jan. 24 (UPD .-Goalie Tony Esposito recorded his fifth shutout of the National Hockey League season as he stopped 34 Maple Leaf shots and Brains 3, Sabres 3 the Black Hawks beat Toronto,

4-0, at Chicago. The Black Hawks' two goalles are the shutout leaders of the NHL as Esposito's teammate Gary Smith is the runner-up with four

signed a seven-year contract for just 39 seconds into the game

"The more it snows, the more interesting it will be now" said

Asltonen, his smiling face con-trasting with the haggard ex-

pressions of most drivers after

The Great Leveler

makes skill of individual drivers

count more. If it stays dry, the

Porsches will have the advantage

ful. said Fall. Waldegaard, whose 2.4-liter West German Porsche 9118 took

him to victory in 1969 and 1970, just amiled. "I don't really mind,

but snow would make it more

interesting perhaps," said the

All the retirements on the first

stage came among the private

entries which usually have no chance of defeating the team

cars. The five-car Alpine Renault

squad, for example, has 26 me-chanics, six trucks and, more

than 1,200 snow tires of every

description to back their chal-lenge for a second victory in a

Earlier Reports

Andersson, last year's winner, reported a trouble-free run from his starting point in Almeria.

Spain, and just smiled at earlier

reports he had crashed during

Pat Moss Carlson, sister of Stirling Moss and wife of former

two-time winner Eric Carlsson of

Sweden, took a step nearer her

seventh women's prize when one

of her main rivals. French girl

Claudine Trautman, broke down

in the Alps in her Alpine Renault.

Carisson still faced the challange

of another French girl, Marie-

A leader will emerge from the

rally tomorrow night when the

crews tackle eight special speed tests on the way to the French

Alpine town of Chambery and

Some Snow

the sections had snow on them

while the others were clear except

A mistake cost a 2-minute

penalty to the second Ford Es-

cort team car which clocked in

incorrectly, officials said. The mistake will probably cost criver

Prancois Piot of Prance any

for some ice.

chance for victory.

Organizers said about half of

Claude Beaumont, in an Opel.

The Alpine Renault of Mrs.

the third night's drive.

tall Swede.

cause they are the most power-

Pit Martin opened the acoming with his 18th goal of the season.

Defensemen Dallas Smith drove a 50-foot shot past goalie Roger Croster in the third period to give Boston a 3-3 tie with Buf-

falo at Boston, Smith's sixth goal of the season came at 9:13 of the third period and matched a second-period score by Buffalo rookie Richard Martin which had given the Sabres the lead for the second time in the game. Red Wings 3, Blues 1

Third-period goals by Guy Charron, Al Karlander and Red Berenson powered Detroit to a 3-1 home victory over St. Louis. Canadiens 3, Penguins 3

- Jacques Lemaire tipped home a short shot during a scramble in front of the net in the third period to lift Montreal to a 3-3 tie with Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh's Civic Arena.

North Stars 5, Kings 3 Minnesota scored its 11th straight victory against Los Angeles, all with goalie Cesare Maniage in the net, as five different North Star players scored in the 5-3 victory at Bloomington,

Golden Seals 3, Flyers 1 California regained third place in the West Division with a 3-1 victory over Philadelphia at Oakland. It was their last game before the NHL All Star contest tomorrow night.

Expansion Official BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan.

Stan Mikita chipped in with two goals to bring his season total League today officially expanded its membership to 16 teams as franchise holders of the new clubs. at Atlanta and Long Island, N.Y., joined the circuit at the opening of a two-day session of the board of governors.

The league accepted the new franchises in December. Admis-sion into the league discussions today confirmed that they have made a down payment on the million dues.

a \$5-million indemnity.

EAST DIVISION

Sunday's Results

lander, Berenson; Grisp).

California 3, Philadelphia I (Pinder, Hicks, Johnston; Morrison).

Minnesota 5 (Nanno, Hanpson, tellaworth, Mohns, Grant). Los Angeles 6 (Joyal, Barris, Widing).

Stanislay Chystal, chairman of nomic Opportunity in Washthe Czech Tennis Union, said the Czech Davis Cup tennis team would not play against South Africa if the pairing became an eventuality, the news agency CTK reported. The alternative is to forfeit the match, Chvatal told the Czech sports newspaper Ceskoslovensky that "Our stand is olear and in full harmony with the views of the Socialist comtries and several other states: if we should stand opposite the South African team, we shall not play."

Beisy Clifford, Canada'e 18year-old World Cup giant sistom champion who broke an ankle at Grindelwald, Switzerland, on Jan, 16, announced her retirement from international skiing.

NHL Standings

WEST DIVISION Ohicago 31 10 5 67 153 85
Minnesota 35 15 7 57 124 100
California . . . 15 25 10 40 142 100
St. Louis . . . 10 24 7 33 133 155
Philadelphia . 13 24 0 34 107 144
Pittsburgh . . . 12 26 0 33 113 156
Los Angeles . 12 23 4 28 109 193

Chleago 4, Toronto 6 (Martin, R. Eull, Mikita 2). Bull, Mikita 2).

Boston 3, Buffalo 3 (D. Smith, Banderson, Cashman, Methan, Atkinson, Martin).

Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Arnason, Couranyer, Lemaire; Burrows, Schinke), Polis).

Detroit 8, St. Louis 1 (Charron, Karlander, Bersmann; Grisp).

Sports Shorts

The Texas Rangers of the American League, the former Washington Senators, have been ordered by an arbitration board to indemnify the Texas League's Dallas-Fort Worth Spurs \$380,000 as compensation for invading their territory. The Rangers will play at Arlington, Texas. Arbitration was needed when the parties could not agree on the figure themselves.

Former Green Bay Packer defensive safety Willie Wood was hired as defensive backfield coach of the San Diego Chargers of the National Football League. The 35-year-old Wood, who retired in 1971 after 12 years with the Packers, eight Pro Bowls and four All-Pro seasons, had been working for the Office of Eco-

The Hamilton Tiger-Cats of the Canadian Football League fired head coach Al Dorow and hired Jerry Williams, who had been fired by the NFL Phila-delphia Eagles on Oct. 5. West German soccer cham-

pion Borumia Mosnohengiadbach launched legal proceedings against a spectator suspected of having thrown an empty beer can that hit Inter Milan's center-forward Boninsegna in a European Cup match on Oct. 20. Helmut Grashoff, Borussia's business manager, said that the object of legal action was to have a court establish whether the suspect was the person responsible for hitting Boninsegna and, if so, to hold him responsible for the club's damages. Borussis had to pay a fine of 10,000 Swiss france and paid an additional 15,000 deutsche marks in legal fees. Borussia won the match. 7-1, but it was canceled and replayed on neutral ground. Inter eventually beat the West Germans on the aggregate score, 4-2.

The U.S. Olympic ski-immpine team was named after the trials, which were completed at Leavenworth, Wash. The five, who left today for the Winter Olympic site at Sapporo, Japan. are Jerry Martin, Minneapolis; Ron Steele, Leavenworth; Scott Borry, Deadwood S.D.: Dana Zelenkan, Brattleboro. Vt.; and Greg Swor, Du-

Miss Durr Bows To Miss Casals In Tennis Final

LONG REACH, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP).-Rosemary Casals of San Francisco used a strong net game to wear down Françoise Durr of France in the third set last night and win the Long Beach women's pro tennis open, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.

Miss Casals, seeded second, won the first set easily and took a 4-0 lead in the second set, But Miss Durr, third seeded, began to find the backline with lobs and the sidelines with placements and The Long Island franchise must railled to the set at 6-6, and also pay the New York Rangers won the 9-point the breaker, 5-4. But Miss Casals broke service in the first and seventh games of the third set to win the \$3,400 first prize in the \$17,000 tourna-

ment. Miss Durr earned \$2,200, Billie Jean King, the top seed, pulled a thigh muscle in beating Helen Gourlay of Australia Friday night and lost to Miss Durr Saturday night. The injury is expected to keep Mrs. King out of the next tournament in Boston.

> NBA Standings . EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division Pacific Division

New York 101, Seattle 93 (Monroe 27, DeBusschere, Lucas 15; Snyder 35, Smith 21), Housen 109, Detroit 107 (Lantz 32, Newlin 25; Bing 32, Dischinger, Walker 19). Walker 18).
Atlanta 118, Milwaukee 113 (Mara-vich 35, Rudson 31; Jabbar 38, Robertson 241. Boston 115, Portland 105 (Oowens 26, Havilosk, Robertson 24; Wicks 25, Mc-Kennie 16).

Dolphins Play Chiefs on Film

Baltimore 132, Cinchnati 101 (Clark 26, Love 23; Archibald 28, Williams 13).

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT).-The Mismi Dolphins face the Kansas City Chiefs in a National Football League game on the screen at the Cinéma Le Triomphe here on Wednesday.

The film, presented by American Express and Trans World Airlines, will be shown at 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m. Admission is free.

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SELING—At Wagram, Austria. World Cup whiten's champion Annemarie Procii of Alistria won her Antemarie Proeli of Austria won her third giant station in three days. On Priday and Saturday, she won both heats of a World Cup event, and came here Sunday and clocked 1 minute 17.22 automate for the 1,200-mater course with 43 gates. Expitte Totschnig of Austria was second in 1;20,56 and Christa Exchmeister of West Germany was third in 1;21,70.

Hawk Gets 35 Points, 14 Assists

III, Sub-Par Maravich **Helps Top NBA Bucks**

combined for 66 points yesterday to lead the Atlanta Hawks to a 118-113 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks in a National Basketball Association game.

The Bucks narrowed the lead to 100-97 in the last quarter but then Maravich hit 4 straight points to give Atlanta a comfortable lead. Maravich finished with 35 points and Hudson 31, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 33 for Milwaukee and Oscar Robertson

Maravich, fighting a cold and still 18 pounds underweight from a bout with mononucleosis last fall, sank all 15 of his free throws and made a career-high 14 as-I was very tired at the end."

Maravich said. "I'm playing at full strength for 184 pounds, and I'm still down 18. I can't go consistently every night."
The Bucks' shooting percentage

of 402 was their lowest of the

Rockets 109, Pistons 107 Mike Newlin and Stu Lantz sparked a fourth-quarter comeback which brought Houston a

109-107 road victory over Detroit, Howie Komives, who had charged that black coach Earl Lloyd was trying to "phase out" white players, got into the game in the third quarter and threw the ball away on an in-bounds pass with 3 seconds left in the game to kill the Pistons' chances. Komives apologized to Lloyd and the team in a meeting before the game but said he had not changed his belief. He was angered after his streak of playing in 284 straight games was broken Friday night,

Knicks 101, Super Sonics 99 New York staved off a furious fourth-quarter Seattle rally to triumph, 101-99, at Scattle, Scattle trailed by 13 points, 97-84, with 4 minutes to play but outscored the Knicks, 15-4, the rest of the

Celtics 115, Trail Blazers 105 John Havlicek scored 24 points, 12 in the final period, to pace

ABA Results

Sunday's Results Renticky 130, Utah 34 (Issel 39, Gil-more 22; Wise 22, Combs 12). New York 116, Floridians 105 (Barry 28, Washington 21; Long 28, Jahall 21), Denver 130, Virginia 123 (Robisch 20, Simpson 25; C. Scott 50, Erving 21), Dallas 113, Indiana 110 (S. Jones 21, Fretman 29; McGinnis 30, Daniels 23).

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI).— Boston to a 115-105 victory over Pete Maravich and Lou Hudson Portland at Boston. Havlicek, who Portland at Boston, Havlicek, who moved into 11th place in the list of all-time NBA scorers, led a comeback that saw Boston down, 101-98, with 5 minutes remaining.

Bullets 132, Royals 101

Archie Clarke scored 26 points and rookie Stan Love added a season-high 23 as Baltimore walloped Cincinnati, 132-101, at Baltimore.

ABA Chaparrals Win in Overtime **Against Pacers**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI),-Guard Steve Jones of the Dallas Chaparrals scored 16 of his team's final 21 points in a 113-110 overtime victory over the Indiana Pacers in an American Basketball Association game at Indianapolis.

Jones connected for 5 of Dallas's last 8 points in regulation time, but a free throw by the Pacers' George Johnson tied the score with 1 second left to play. Jones then went on a tear in the overtime session, hitting 11 of his team's 13 points. He was the game's high scorer with 31 points.

Colonel 130, Stars 94 In a battle of division leaders, East-leading Kentucky smashed West front-runner Utah, 130-94, at Louisville, Ky. Dan Issel of the Colonels finished with 29 points, and belped lead Kentucky to a 55-39 halftime advantage.

Rockets 139, Squires 123 The smallest player in the ABA. 5-foot-9 playmaking guard Larry Brown, scored a season-high 23 points to lead Denver to a 130-123 home victory over Virginia. He got 8 points in the final quarter Denver made up a 6-point deficit. Rookie Dava Robish led the Rockets with 29 points and

also snared 13 rebounds,

Nets 116, Floridians 105 Rick Barry and Bill Paultz com-bined for 31 points in the fourth period as New York whipped the Floridians at Miami Beach, 116-105. The Nets went out in front for good with 3 seconds left in the third period when Paultz hit a basket from up close, making it 80-79. In the final period, Barry hit 10 of his 28 game points and Paultz tallied 11 of his 16,

Some have accepted diminu-

(formally Harold) or Yogi Berra

Dodgers last month," said an of-

ficial of the White Sox, "we of-

fered him two things-to raise

his pay 5 percent from the \$105,000 he got last year and

to change his name to Dick, He

"I wrote him a letter as Dear

took us up on one of the of-

Dick, said Stu Holcomb, the White Sox general manager. Hol-

"When we got Allen from the

(alias Lawrence Peter).

Allen of White Sox Makes Small Change and Isn't Rich

By Joseph Durso

fers."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).- Smith fought as Sugar Ray What's in a name? Everything, Robinson. says Richard Anthony Allen, and tives or nicknames without flinching, like Pee Wee Reese he has let it be known once and for all that he wants to divest himself of "Richie" and "Rich" and become just Dick Allen of the Chicago White Sox.

For a 29-year-old man who has hit 234 home runs in eight seasons and reached the \$105,000 neighborhood in pay, an identity crisis should not be one of life's

But for Allen, who has been on four teams in four years, it has

Now he has finally done something about it: When the White Sox open spring training in three weeks, "Richie" Allen will be replaced on the roster hy Dick

By any name. Allen has presented some problems for his baseball employers, and his name has not been one of them. In Philadelphia, St. Louis and Los Angeles, he was always independent, sometimes late, occasionnally absent. Allen's argument over his name

has been short and sweet: "I don't like Richie, it sounds like a little boy. I don't mind being called 'Rich.' But I really prefer Trick' and that's what I want to be known as." If the name sticks, he will have

won a battle that has been waged by other athletes at various times for various reasons, Bill Hartak. the jockey, despised "Willie," even in the winner's circle. Bohby Jones, the great golfer, who died last month, preferred "Bob" and was called that by his intimates though the name "Bobby Jones" probably became too

strong an institution to change. Several athletes have switched for personal reasons-like Lew Alcindor, who recently adopted the Islamic name Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and Cassius Clay, now Muhammad Ali, Others have varied things to achieve a nom de guerre: Joe Louis Barrow became just Joe Louis, and Walker

comb said, "I don't know how he signed his contract because I haven't gotten it back yet."

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BADRUTT'S

(Continued from Back Page)

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HELP WANTED

Cuba 'Si,' Peking 'No'

Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON. -- Not everyone talk with them than eventually is thrilled with President to fight them. Nixon's visit to China next "Are you saying then that since month My friend MacGonnacky believes Mr. Nixon should go to

Hayana first. ' if way I see it," MacGonnacky said, "the President is going to a Communist country 4.000 miles away when it would be much easier for him, it he really wants to see a Communist country, to hop over from Key Biscayne to Cuba in a helicopter. It would save this country an awful lot

Buchwald

of money." "The President isn't going to the People's Republic of China just to see it. He has urgent business to discuss with Mao 'Tse-tung."

"That's another thing. How come we still refer to Castro's country as Communist Cuba and we now call Mao's country the People's Republic of China?"

"Because," I explained patiently, "we're trying to build bridges between Red... oops... the People's Republic of China and the United States."

"Why aren't we trying to build any bridges between Cuba and the United States?"

"Because Cuba is an outlaw, and it's exporting revolution around the world."

"What's the People's . . . oops . . . Red China doing?" MacGonnacky asked.

"China, though we may not agree with its philosophy, is a major power, and it's better to

Israel Reports

Rise in Tourism

JERUSALEM, Jan. 24 (AP).-The Ministry of Tourism said today 656,000 tourists visited Israel during 1971, an all-time high. The figure was up 49 percent over the previous year. The ministry said 39 percent of the tourists came from the United States. France had the next highest number with 11 percent and Britain was third with 10

Cuba is not a major power, it's better to fight them than to talk with them?"

"I'm not saying that at all. But you must remember that Cuba is a constant threat to us." "I thought everyone agreed before Nixon announced his visit that China was the biggest threat to us."

"It was before, but now that President Nixon is going there, it's not as big a threat as it was before."

"Who are the biggest threats to the United States right now?" MacGonnacky demanded.

"Cubs, the Soviet Union and

India." "Well, if China is no longer a threat to us, why are we still building the ABM system to de-

fend us against their missiles?" "Because Canada is mad at us. and as long as we started building it, we might as well finish it

in case Trudeau gets any funny ideas. MacGonnacky couldn't be convinced. "I still think Nixoo should go to Cuba first and then work his way up to China. If he makes some gaffes negotiating with a Communist country, it

might as well be a little one

rather than a big one."

"It's too late." I said. "Nixon has his heart set on going to China. Besides, he'll get a lot more TV coverage going to Peking than he would if he went

to Havana." "Look, I don't care if Nixon wants to go to Peking, but it seems to me that it would be much more beneficial if he built a bridge to Cuba first. This country has done without Hayana cigars for 10 years. What has China got to offer us that we can't get now in this country?'

"Cheap labor." I said. "If we can come to terms with Mao Tse-tung, we could have 500 mlilion people working for us, and we wouldn't have to work at all, Isn't that better than vintage Havanas?"

"I may be selfish." MacGonnacky said, "but I'd give up Nixon's trip to Peking for one good box of Monte-Cristo cigars any day."



The Vanishing Tribes of Bedouin

By Gerard Loughran

BEIRUT (UFD).—The Bedouin are dying out. Those arrogant princes of the desert who enshrined battle above all activities are quietly leaving the sun-scorched plains of Arabia and settling down as merchants, mechanics and businessmen. The growth of urban life has dealt a death blow to one of

the world's oldest and proudest societies.

Prof. Gerald Obermeyer, an American anthropologist, said: "As an integrated economic system, the Bedouin are declining. They are settling down. Assimilation is going on more and

The Bedoum consider themselves the most ancient group in the Middle East. Some trace their lineage back to Adam. Prof. Obermeyer, who lectures at the American University of Beirut and who lived with the Bedouin of Egypt's western desert, believes they originated around 2000 BC.

"It seems they are a group which, through conflict, left the settlement, took animals and went out into the desert to live literally off the people they left by raiding."

Certainly fighting is a chronic mental condition. An early poet expressed the tribal outlook in these words: "Our business is to make raids on the enemy, on our neighbors and—in case we find no one else to raid—on our own brothers." The Bedouin believe agriculture is beneath their dignity.

And with the exception of a few shrubs, date palms and frankincense trees, there is little land to till on the Arabian Peninsula—the largest, hottest and driest in the world. Camel raising and—on the desert fringes—sheep herding

have traditionally been the economic standbys of the tribal group, with horse breeding, hunting and raiding its national sport

In fact it is the decline of the camel as a means of transport and the replacement of its meat on the Arab diet by mutton and lamb that is the major cause of the Bedouin decline. Traditionally the camel is the Bedown's prize possession

Next he ranks his eldest son. His wife comes third. The Bedouin drinks the camel's milk, eats its flesh, makes tents of its hair, burns its dung and uses its urine as a hair tonic. In emergency, he will drink water from the camel's stomach. Hs will either kill an old camel or thrust a stick down its throat to make it vomit. If the beast has been watered within a day or two, the liquid is drinkable.

The camel is the Bedown's medium of exchange, the dowry of his bride, the price of blood. Bedown are compulsive legalists and compute blood debts in terms of camels or the current market price of camels in cash.

The Bedouin law system says every part of a man's body has a price, stemming from the original biblical saying "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a soul for a soul." A man's life is rated at the equivalent of 200 camels.

If a Bedouin injures a man from another group, he must pay the price specified by tradition. Revenge or restitution is the linchpin of the system, the only way conflict can be resolved.

In the case of a killing between groups, there must be a counter killing, but the murderer is not necessarily the target. Prof. Obermeyer explained: "If I kill the best man in their group, they don't take revenge on me—they kill the best man in

If a government should arrest the killer and jall him, that has nothing to do with the conflict in the desert. Vengeance must be exacted personally or the feud will continue. Desert vendettas have been known to go on for 40 years.

There are no vague points in the Bedouin legal system. If a man kills within his own group where no counter killing is mandatory—he will be expelled and this is tantamount to the death penalty. A document is drafted making two basic points the clan is no longer responsible for the wrongdoer's blood debts (normally a point of honor), and no member of his family may take brides from the group.

Official stamps are affixed to the document. A copy is given to a provincial official, one is retained by the group and the third is handed to the expelled person. He is then driven out into the desert.

The male is king in desert society. The children look after the animals, the wives erect and strike the tents and the men sit around drinking coffee and tea, telling stories, reciting poetry and planning raids.

Honor and generosity are rated next to bravery and there is a thinly disguised contempt for religion. According to the Koran, "The desert Arabians are most confirmed in unbelief and hypocrisy."

Physically, the Bedouin have adapted to desert conditions in a similar manner to the Kalahari bushmen of southern

A Lebenese anthropologist, Prof. Fued Khoury, said: "They are slender and thin. There is more body surface and it makes for a better cooling machine. Like the bushmen, they have a higher metabolic rate and generate more heat which gives them protection against the cold wind at night,"

No government has ever been able to take a census of the Bedowin-who move four to seven miles a day and vary the size of their families according to whether the questioner is assessing income tax or handing out free food.

But certainly they are on their way down. Prof. Khoury said: "In Syria many Bedouin sold their sheep and took jobs in a cement factory and settled there. "Most governments agree nomadic culture is economically

not feasible. About 13 percent of the tribesmen in Jordan have already settled in villages, although they still organize themselves in tribal ways,"

PEOPLE:

Wayne, Yertushenko Let Off Steam

It started out as another of those "Let's Pick on America" weeks, with the criticism of the Good Old U.S.A. coming, this time, from two diametrically opposed sources: on the right hand, Jehn Wayne, and on the left, Yergeni Yertushenko.

The 64-year-old cowboy actor and political activist got in his licks in the cover story of Life magazine, published yesterday, starting with his dissatisfaction over today's movies and culminating in America's cosying up to Chairman Mao. "Don't ask Wayne about today's Western flims," writes interviewer P. F. Kluge, "for in them, his legends are pivoting and turning in on themselves, his myths are turn-ing into nightmares." The films "are so corrupt, the approach is so cheap, that I walk out after the first reel," said the Duke. These days they want to shock you, and shock is all right, but the whole picture shouldn't be sweat and hair."

Wayne contends that North America would never have been developed into the U.S. and Canada if left to the Indians and added: "The present generation's frontier should have been Tanganvika. It's a land with eight million blacks and it could hold 60 million people. We could feed India with the food we produce in Tanganyika. It could have been a new frontier for any American or English or French kid with a little gumption. Another Israel! But the dogooders had to give it back to the Indians [Africans].

"Meanwhile, your son and my son are given numbers back here in the United States and live in apartment buildings on top of each other."

Yevtushenko, meanwhile, in the States to promote his new book of poems entitled "Stolen Apples," expressed discontent of a predictably different nature, centering about the "ignorance" of the average American vis-avis his native Russia. The 38year-old poet, who has been given a social whirl in New York pre-paratory to two poetry readings on Friday, has met with such personalities as Henry Klesinger, Arthur Schlesinger, John Updike, Arthur Miller, Allen Ginsberg and Warren Beatty, but his personal bêtes noires have been the gentlemen of the press.

"Here in America I have met with different journalists, with people on television, those people

so popular among your signt majority," said the poet, just back. from a trip to North Vist. ing impressions of Vietnam, Jun once. Most did not ask me at all. But they asked his again and again about bad things in my country. They did not seem to know anything at all about our country, our literature, our lives. They seem to know only a country where they arrest people, where there is anti-Semitian. . . America is a difficult country to understand. Americans are ignorant They know less about us then

we know about them.

"Americans don't read shy
literature. And you have no post
ror America. You who speaks for America. You have no new Wall Whitman, You need an American Yevtushenko.

. . .

Patrolman Nolan Eads, of Bloomington, Minn., has proven that you can indeed fight Chy Hall-and win. Each and Min Gallyan, a fellow rookle police-man, hauled Bloomington Mayor Frank McGloskey 1-to court the other day after discovering the mayor's car in the municipal-building parking lot with an expired safety-inspection sticker, McCloskey duly appeared before the judge, was fined \$30, and immediately promoted Eads to Patroiman First Class with the comment: "I think he did a very fine job." . . .

Puture Shock: The April issue of the British version of Commopolitan magazine will feature the first fully nude male pin-up for readers of a women's magazine.
What's more, the model will be
Paul Dd Feu, a construction foreman who happens to be the separated husband of Women's Libber Germaine Greer, author of "The Female Eunuch."

Greeks Report Find In W. Peloponnesus

ATHENS, Jan. 24 (UPT):-Greek newspapers said yesterday that army buildozers constructing a road in western Peloponnesus have uncovered a burial place which may be part of the Messinian fort of Eira.

Eira was a fort where Messinians were besieged by the Spartans during the second Messinhan war between 688 and 677 EC, After an 11-year slege, the Spartans won and destroyed the fort,

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